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Gorbachev Hints at Quitting Party Job

And Ligachev Hints He Should As Criticism Rises

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Frustrated by criticism from the Communist Party's old guard, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev hinted Wednesday that he could leave his post as general secretary at the 28th party congress next month.

After hearing many speeches criticizing him directly and indirectly for weakening the party since taking power in 1985, Mr. Gorbachev told a congress of the Russian Republic's new party organization: "You know, I think a lot of comrades are treating the general secretary of the party and the president rather lightly. It's not just a question of me personally.

"Tomorrow or in 10 days or 12 days there could be another general secretary, or chairman of the party. To condemn and make accusations you ought to a understand a great deal more."

Uzbekistan declares sovereignty, in another challenge to Gorbachev's authority. Page 4.

Mr. Gorbachev's strongest critic on Wednesday was his conservative rival in the Politburo, Yegor K. Ligachev. Mr. Ligachev hinted broadly that Mr. Gorbachev ought to give up his party position, and he slammed the Soviet leader for bypassing the Politburo to make critical decisions on economic change, the issue of German reunification and policy in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Ligachev, according to official reports, bemoaned "the collapse of the socialist commonwealth," saying: "The positions of imperialism have strengthened incredibly."

He said anti-Communist elements were trying to weaken and "ultimately destroy from within the Communist Party and the Socialist Union of Republics."

In recent months, as the party monolith continued to collapse, Mr. Ligachev has become more open in his opposition to Mr. Gorbachev's endorsement of a market economy and to the decision to give tacit encouragement to the democratic upheavals in Eastern Europe.

Communism, Mr. Ligachev said on Moscow Radio, had suffered a defeat in Eastern Europe. "But I am sure this is a temporary setback and in the end the socialist idea will prevail," he added.

The congress's spokesman, Alexander Lebedev, asked later at a news briefing about Mr. Gorbachev's possible resignation, said his exact words "seem to give no special ground for discussing the prospect for the withdrawal."

At closed meetings in the past of the party's Central Committee, Mr. Gorbachev has obliquely threatened to resign his party post. But even if he is not seriously considering stepping down as party leader, his comments on Wednesday reflect the wide ideological and political gap between the advocates of change in the top party leadership and the huge conservative layer of provincial party leaders who dominate the middle ranks.

High-ranking party officials said Mr. Gorbachev would like to relinquish his party position to give him more time for his government duties and to provide himself some distance from an increasingly unpopular party. But, they said, he is fearful that there are no other leaders capable of keeping the conservative forces in line.

In a sense, one of Mr. Gorbachev's strongest tools for keeping order is the traditional "party discipline," under which leaders and apparatchiks must follow strict hierarchical rules of behavior.

From across the expanse of the
See PARTY, Page 4

Michel Porter/Reuters

East Berliners lining up Wednesday to arrange their banking affairs before currency union takes effect July 1.

East German Defectors Bring Spy Lode

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MUNICH — Hundreds of East German intelligence officers have defected since the Communist government collapsed, providing Western intelligence agencies with a gold mine of information on spies in the West and on East German connections to international terrorism, according to a senior West German official.

The large number of defecting East German agents in the last six months — compared with fewer than a dozen a year in the past — has raised a promise of one of the most bountiful harvests of intelligence information in years for West Germany and, indirectly, allied countries such as the United States.

The West German official, who is familiar with information provided by the defectors, said that several East German agents in West Germany already had been arrested and that their support networks had been broken up as a result of the new information handed to the Bundesnachrichtendienst, or BND, the West German intelligence agency.

With help from defectors' information, passed back across the border, authorities of the new East German government have arrested nine long-sought West German fugitives in the last two weeks in connection with bombings and assassinations mounted by the Red Army Faction, a radical-left West German terrorist organization whose members took refuge in East Germany.

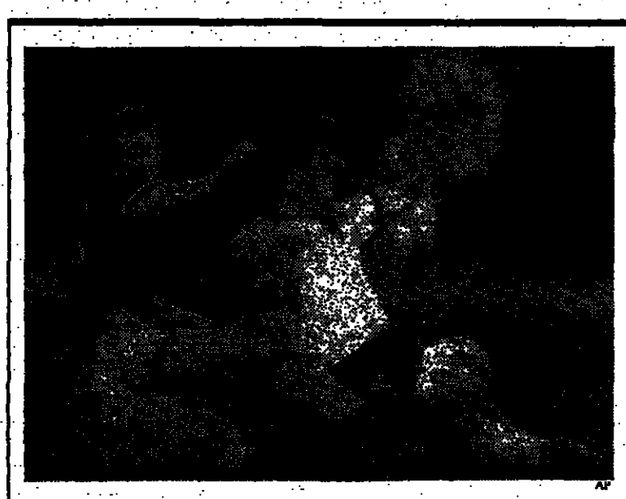
[The former East German leader, Erich Honecker, denied on Wednesday that he had allowed his country to become a haven for urban guerrillas wanted in West Germany, Reuters reported from East Berlin.

[Mr. Honecker, in a statement issued through his lawyer, dismissed accusations that he furnished members of the Red Army Faction with new identities, jobs, homes and security police protection. "I strongly protest against the publicly raised suspicion that I supported terrorism. None of these accusations is true," Mr. Honecker said.]

[Mr. Honecker, whose police had a reputation for high efficiency, offered no explanation of how the suspected Red Army Faction members managed to stay in his country without being discovered for long periods.]

The West German official said the East German State Security Ministry, and its powerful secret police, the Stasi, had a long history of cooperation with some Middle Eastern secret services, particularly those of Syria, South Yemen and Libya, as well as with radical Palestinian groups such as Georges Habash's Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and its

See SPIES, Page 4



AP

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Brazilians Defeat Scotland

Scotland's Stuart McCall, far left, tried to slow Brazil's Valdo, but the Scottish defense could not hold Brazil in check on the way to a 1-0 loss and the verge of elimination from the tournament.

Costa Rica Joins the Elite

Costa Rica defeated Sweden, 2-1, and advanced to the second round in their first appearance at the finals.

Thursday's matches:

Belgium vs. Spain, 1500 GMT; South Korea vs. Uruguay, 1500 GMT; England vs. Egypt, 1900 GMT; Ireland vs. Netherlands, 1900 GMT

World Cup report: Pages 20 and 21

U.S.-Japan Security Pact: Time of Doubt

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Japan is marking the 30th anniversary of its security treaty with the United States this week by questioning the validity of the pact in a national debate more wide-ranging than would have been possible only a few years ago.

Changes in East-West relations and the evolving Soviet posture in the Pacific have led many analysts and political figures to conclude that the bedrock agreement in U.S.-Japan relations, signed amid controversy and violence three decades ago this Saturday, should either be scrapped, phased out or broadly redefined.

But beneath the geopolitical considerations, scholars and analysts say, lies a growing restlessness on all sides with an arrangement struck when this now-confident nation was still struggling to rebuild itself under American tutelage in the post-World War II era.

Explosions and a fire hit a U.S. carrier off Japan. Page 3.

Even those who defend the agreement — and they are in the majority — do not question that the U.S.-Japan relationship has changed as much since 1960 as it had when negotiators agreed to replace the postwar arrangement embodied in the San Francisco treaty of 1952.

"It's natural to question the agreement at this moment," said Jun Eto, a scholar close to the governing Liberal Democratic Party. "There's a strong desire to be less dependent on U.S. military assistance. The problem is it's difficult to think of any substantial alternative."

Newspapers and television networks have given extensive coverage all week to the background of the treaty's negotiations in 1960, as both capitals prepare to celebrate the anniversary. Almost as much attention has been given to widespread protests by left-leaning students opposed to Japan's acceptance of a central place in Washington's anti-Communist containment policy in the Pacific.

Scholars and politicians have published analyses ranging from defenses of the pact to calls for its immediate termination. Among the Liberal Democrats, five committees are studying the pact and the security implications for Japan if it were to be changed.

The Foreign Ministry is prepar-

See JAPAN, Page 4

Bush, Citing Sea Raid, Suspends PLO Talks

Palestinians See a U.S. Provocation

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — President George Bush announced here Wednesday that he had suspended U.S. talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organization until its leader, Yasser Arafat, condemned a failed May 30 seaborne attack on Israeli beaches and disciplined those who had tried to carry it out.

"We have given the PLO ample time," Mr. Bush said, to take actions that the United States had been pushing for three weeks in an intense diplomatic effort aimed at allowing the 18-month dialogue to continue in Tunis.

"We can't digest it as long as this terroristic act is sticking in our throat," the president said, adding: "And properly so, as a country that decries international terrorism."

If the PLO "resolves problems associated with terrorist acts," Mr. Bush said, the United States would be prepared to resume the talks that he had praised repeatedly as contributing to the peace process in the Middle East.

In a statement and at a press conference, Mr. Bush acknowledged that the combination of suspending PLO talks and attempting to work with the new government in Israel, with which the White House has major differences, did not bode well for peace in the Middle East.

"It's not moving forward," he said when asked if the peace process was not now dormant.

[In Cairo, a senior adviser to Mr. Arafat said Wednesday night that the suspension of the U.S. dialogue with the PLO would produce "a loathing of the Americans" and provoke the organization to seek a stronger Arab military profile in the conflict with Israel, The New York Times reported.

[But the advisor, Nabil Shaath, said in an interview that the PLO was "not considering at all going into any military operations or any terrorist actions against civilians" such as Americans living in the Middle East. He said the PLO was maintaining its avowed commitment to peace.

[In Tunis, the PLO said it would ask Arab nations to impose economic sanctions on the United States, Reuters reported. Jamil Hilal, director of the PLO's information department, said: "It's an unfriendly and provocative act. It will be seen as a blow to the peace process."]

In Israel, the government welcomed Mr. Bush's decision and said Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir would soon forward new proposals to Washington for restarting the peace talks.

Avi Pazner, a senior aide to Mr. Shamir, said the U.S. move was "an important and positive decision" that would allow Israel "to reach a better understanding with the United States on how to continue the peace process."

Mr. Bush's statements, which included frequent praise for Mr. Arafat for earlier steps that he had taken to get the dialogue opened, reflected how strenuously the administration had worked to get the PLO leader to specifically condemn the May 30 attack by Palestinian guerrillas.

In that attack, two speedboats filled with Palestinians were intercepted by the Israeli Navy off Tel Aviv. Mr. Bush said the circumstances of the attack made it clear that the intended victims were Israeli civilians.

The Palestine Liberation Front, a faction of the PLO headed by Mohammed Abbas, took responsibility for the attempted raid. Mr. Abbas is a member of the PLO Executive Committee, but Mr.

See BUSH, Page 4

Ira Schwarz/Reuters

President Bush parrying questions before his news conference.

U.K. Expects Talks On Ulster Self-Rule

New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government is expected to announce in early July that the political parties in Northern Ireland have agreed to negotiations aimed at returning a large degree of self-rule to the province.

Peter Brooke, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said Wednesday in an interview that he was "guardedly optimistic" that his efforts in the last six months to persuade the parties of Northern Ireland to agree to negotiations would succeed. Until now, he has been saying that such talks were "possible rather than probable."

One of his aides said Mr. Brooke could announce an agreement in the House of Commons as early as the first week of July. The aide said the talks could begin in the autumn.

The current thinking is that the negotiations will comprise three sets of talks — at least two of which would take place concurrently: those among the province's political parties and others between the British and Irish governments. The national governments' talks would deal with their relations and with the British-Irish agreement signed in November 1985 that gave Ireland a consultative role in running Northern Ireland.

A third set of talks would probably be held after the other two were either concluded or at least well advanced. Those would be between leaders of Ireland and Northern Ireland and would focus on the relationship between the two parts of the island.

If the talks succeed in creating a Northern Ireland government that has the backing of both the majority Protestant and minority Catholic communities, it would eventually enable the British government to end direct rule of the province. Direct rule was imposed in 1972, three years after the sectarian strife began.

Analysts and politicians emphasize that it will be extremely difficult for parties in Northern Ireland to reach an agreement.

The two main unionist parties, which represent most of the Protestants in Northern Ireland, are adamant about not wanting Dublin to have any say in running the province and want to get rid of the British-Irish agreement.

That conflicts with the stand of the Social Democratic and Labor Party. Led by John Hume, it represents most Catholics in Northern Ireland and seeks a united Ireland through nonviolent means. Protestants account for about 60 percent of the province's 1.5 million people.

Northern Ireland politicians and analysts say a change in the climate in Northern Ireland during the last year has made a breakthrough possible.

Many Protestants and Catholics have tired not only of the violence, which claimed 62 lives in the province last year and 27 this year, but also of the political stalemate. In addition, younger politicians have been frustrated by not being able to wield real power.

But what precisely enabled Mr. Brooke to make headway was a significant shift in the position of the Ulster Unionists and Democratic Unionists. They had initially refused to hold talks until the British-Irish agreement was ditched.

That was unacceptable to the Social Democratic and Labor Party and to the British and Irish governments, although both governments have said since early this year that they were open to replacing the agreement with an alternative.

— STEVEN PROKESCH

Kiosk

Plot Alleged At Barry Trial

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A convicted drug dealer who is the prime witness in the drug and perjury case against Washington's mayor testified Wednesday that he and Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. plotted together to cover up their use of crack cocaine once they discovered police were investigating them.

Charles Lewis, a former city worker, said that on four different days in December 1988 he smoked crack with Mr. Barry.

He testified that in a Dec. 22, 1988, telephone conversation, he and the mayor agreed: "We have a problem. We need to fix it."

Quake Hits Tehran

LONDON (AP) — A strong earthquake rocked Tehran early Thursday, awakening residents and sending them into the streets in panic, the Iranian press agency reported. It said there were no immediate reports of casualties or losses.

General News

Israel bows to birds in delaying construction of a VOA transmitter in the Negev. Page 4.

Crossword Page 10.

Dow Close
Up 1.74
2,895.30

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.678
Pound	1.722
Yen	153.95
FF	5.64

Attacks on Immigrants Shake the Swedes' Proud Tolerance

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Bertha Inca de Zevallos said that when she came to Sweden two years ago from her native Peru and no longer had to worry about police harassment, "I felt peace."

That peace was shattered early in June for the 29-year-old former kindergarten teacher when a band of Swedish youths drove up to the Gebers refugee center where she lives on the southern outskirts of Stockholm. They shouted, "Blackhead! Blackhead!" a derogatory term here for foreigners.

Although upset, the 120 residents of Gebers, who came from Latin America, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, knew they were lucky that the youths hurled only verbal abuse.

In recent weeks, there have been at least 12 attacks on centers throughout Sweden, in which the culprits threw smoke grenades or gasoline bombs or vandalized buildings.

The attacks have shaken not only refugees but also many Swedes, who have taken pride in their country's image as one of the most tolerant in the world.

While government officials, business executives and academics dismiss the violence as the work of a tiny number of individuals, they are nonetheless worried that xenophobia and racism might be on the rise.

"Things are changing," Mrs. Inca de Zevallos said as her 3-year-old daughter, Katerine, played in their room. "We don't feel as much security now."

She said she had left Peru because the police were harassing her about her union activities and because her husband, from whom she was separated, was involved with the Shining Path guerrillas.

In the attacks in Sweden, nobody has been killed or seriously hurt, although one building was burned down at a refugee center in Kimstad, a small town about 200 kilometers (120 miles) south of Stockholm. Nor is there evidence that any particular group has been behind the attacks.

The police have arrested eight people. They said the suspects ranged in age from their teens to early 30s and were drunk when they carried out the attacks, newspaper reports said.

In speeches on June 6, Sweden's national day, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and King Carl XVI Gustav said the attacks were unworthy of Sweden and pleaded for Swedes to voice their disapproval.

And on June 8, many school principals heeded a request from the minister of education to preach the importance of tolerance at year-end assemblies.

Even before the attacks on the refugee centers, immigration had become a delicate issue in Sweden. A year ago the people in Sjobo, a town on the southern tip of Sweden, voted not to allow a refugee center to be built there.

"That came as a shock," said Goran Lindqvist, director of the division for migration policy in the Ministry of Labor.

Mr. Lindqvist was also disturbed by a poll published on May 21. Half of the 1,000 people interviewed throughout Sweden by Temo, a private polling concern, said the country should take fewer refugees; 10 percent said the country should take more.

Relative to its population of 8.4 million, Sweden has been one of the most generous countries in the world to refugees.

Last year it granted asylum to 24,879 people and 5,430 close relatives.

But in cities like Stockholm, where there is an acute housing shortage, some Swedes now see the immigrants as unwelcome competition for apartments.

There is also some nervousness that the turmoil in the Soviet Union will increase and lead to a mass exodus.

Until December, Sweden's requirements for those seeking asylum were among the easiest in the Western world.

People who said they were harassed because of race, religion or political beliefs — but who were not necessarily in danger of being imprisoned or physically harmed — were often given asylum.

But after a big increase last year in asylum seekers, including 5,000 ethnic Turks from Bulgaria, the government announced that it would temporarily tighten admission requirements.

Franco's Jailed Foes Seek Money (and Their Day in the Sun)

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MADRID — Members of resistance movements in West European countries occupied by Nazi and other fascist forces in World War II were long ago given certificates, medals and pensions by societies grateful for the risks they took in keeping alive the flame of freedom.

But in Spain, fascism personified by Franco lasted 30 years beyond V-E Day. And after the dictator died in 1975, Spain embarked on a process of reconciliation that involved forgetting the 1936-1939 civil war and the dark decades that followed.

Now, with democracy firmly in place here, those who spent long years in prison for resisting the Franco regime have decided to seek compensation and recognition for their sacrifices.

But so far they have found that Spaniards have little interest in looking back.

"For us, it's a moral question," said Pedro Vicente Gómez, who heads the Association of Former Political Prisoners. "We fought for democracy. We sacrificed our lives and families. We kept up morale, telling people it was possible to oppose the dictatorship. For many years, we were a little light that radiated consciousness."

Mr. Gómez said that while the immediate battle of his organization is to win compensation for years spent in prison, above all it wants Spain to pay some form of tribute to those who dared stand up to the Franco dictatorship.

"I fought in the French Résistance," recalled Mr. Gómez, who later spent 10 years in jail in Spain, "and I know how it is revered in France."

Understandably, the association is in a hurry.

Mr. Gómez is 75, and most of the 12,000 former political prisoners who are believed to be alive are also in their 70s.

"It would be tragic if this were resolved simply by all of us dying off," he said. "Many have already left us."

In the association's offices, not far from the royal palace, frail white-haired men and women come daily to seek information about the campaign.

"I was jailed for seven years when I was only 17," said Asunción Martínez Vicente, who is now 71. "When I came out, I felt I was 60 years old. My entire youth had gone."

Julio Frutos, who was jailed three times in the 1940s, said that former prisoners had great difficulty finding work during the dictatorship. "I ended up building roads in Madrid until a relative hired me," he said. "But most former prisoners suffered a great deal."

The association nonetheless faces a quandary, since Spain's success in moving smoothly from dictatorship to democracy stems largely from its decision to bury the past.

That in turn allowed leftists and rightists to work together to build a political system free of reprisals.

"We don't want to reopen old wounds," the association said in a recent statement, "but rather to close them forever by dealing with the consequences of our national tragedy with justice and humanity."

Yet the former prisoners believe there is another, more political, reason for the Socialist government's reluctance to heed their demands: While Socialists led the fight against Franco's forces during the civil war, resistance to the dictatorship came mainly from Communists.

And to this day, many former prisoners are members of the Spanish Communist Party.

"Anti-communism is one reason for the government's attitude," said Elvira Box, a bright-eyed 77-year-old who spent more than six years in prison in the 1940s. "It doesn't want to recognize the Communist Party's role in the war and the resistance. It's a shameful attitude for Socialists to take."

In 1984, the government of Prime Minister Felipe González in fact incorporated former prisoners who had spent five years in jail into the social security system.

Subsequent efforts by the Communist Party to amend this law were blocked, although this year the government proposed giving lump sums equivalent to $9,200 to all who had spent at least three years behind bars.

But the association is still not happy, calling instead for compensation of $6,200 for each year of imprisonment.

"We think there should be a distinction between those who spent, say, three years and those who lost 20 years in prison," Mr. Gómez said. "We also think widows should have a right to compensation."

Already approved by the Chamber of Deputies, the government's plan now awaits approval by the Senate.

If it goes through, the association intends to continue its campaign.

"We have a long way to go before we win our rights," Mr. Gómez said.

"Last month, we asked for an audience with King Juan Carlos. We have just received a reply. We were told he was too busy to see us."

Rabin Gains on Peres As Labor Prepares to Pick New Party Leader

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's Labor Party is falling in behind former Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who is challenging Shimon Peres for party leadership, and has scheduled a meeting for next week to start the process of choosing a new leader.

Even though the party is still licking its wounds from Mr. Peres's failure to form a government in April, Mr. Rabin and others are already talking about trying to topple the new rightist government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"The role of the opposition is to bring the government down by lawful democratic means and to go to early elections," Mr. Rabin said in an interview. "To make this work, there is a need to decide who will lead, and as soon as possible."

As for Mr. Peres, Mr. Rabin said, "We want to go to elections on the basis of a new leadership which will promise us better results."

Mr. Rabin, who comes as close to being a centrist as seems possible in the Israeli political system, is widely considered the nation's most popular politician. With him at the party's helm, Labor leaders say, they may be able to recruit the few parliamentary votes needed to bring down Mr. Shamir's government before the end of the year.

Labor's Central Bureau, composed of several dozen senior leaders, is to meet next week to decide whether to recommend immediate party elections.

As the day draws near, the calls to replace Mr. Peres with Mr. Rabin seem to be growing. One by one, other contenders for the party leadership are dropping out of the race in support of Mr. Rabin.

"Right now we have to save the party," said Mordechai Gur, who had been a candidate for party leadership, "and we have to save the country, so personal considerations are unimportant.

"The only candidate who can do all that is Rabin, so I support Rabin."

Micha Harish, the party's secretary-general, said: "There are six or seven others who had said they were going to be candidates. But now they are saying they feel the situation does not allow a third person to come into the picture right now."

If the bureau votes to recommend new leadership elections, then Labor's 1,400-member Central Committee will convene early in July to decide whether new elections will be held and how they will be carried out.

Depending on which method is chosen — party convention or national primaries — the decision could be made this summer or as late as the end of the year.

Throughout the last few weeks, several party officials have been trying to persuade Mr. Peres to step down, but "so far he has shown no inclination to do that," Mr. Rabin said.

Mr. Peres, who is in the United States this week, dismisses the commonly offered observation that Labor has lost the last four elections under his leadership. To the idea that he should be replaced, he has said he would step down if the party chooses another leader in legitimate elections.

Mr. Rabin defeated Mr. Peres for the Labor Party leadership by a few votes twice before, in 1974 and 1977, and was prime minister during that period. But he resigned later in 1977 as the result of a scandal involving his wife, who was found to have an illegal bank account in the United States.

Mr. Peres took over the party leadership then and has held it ever since. The Labor Party has not been the unequivocal winner in any national election since then. That is partly because during many of those years, Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin were locked in open, bitter competition.

But for the last several years, the two have been careful to keep their disputes to themselves. With the two of them at the head, the path to party leadership has effectively been sealed to others.

Surveys have shown that a larger share of the public would choose Mr. Rabin as prime minister than Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir or any other of the nation's best-known politicians.

Mr. Rabin's appeal seems to be that, as defense minister from 1984 until March, his approach to quashing Palestinian violence was uncompromising, often brutal. But he also showed flexibility in his approach to negotiations for peace.

Iliescu Calls World Criticism Irrational

Adrian Popescu/Reuters

Ion Iliescu, surrounded by supporters, raising his hand in salute Wednesday after his swearing-in.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUCHAREST — Ion Iliescu, a former Communist whose leadership has been tarnished by attacks on the opposition, was sworn in as president of Romania on Wednesday and promised to uphold democracy and human rights.

Speaking after his inauguration in the Atheneum concert hall, Mr. Iliescu was unapologetic about his government's role in dealing with street protests last week, although he conceded that there had been excesses.

The United States boycotted the ceremony to protest the government's calling in of miners, who rampaged through Bucharest for nearly two days and clubbed many government opponents.

An opposition leader, Ion Ratiu, praised the U.S. action, calling it "the most eloquent way the U.S. could show its condemnation of the vigilante tactics that Mr. Iliescu generated last week."

Many diplomats at the ceremony did not applaud Mr. Iliescu's speech, in which he said that international criticism of the Romanian authorities was irrational.

"Accusations that the authorities would have brutally repressed a peaceful anti-government demonstration and suppressed the opposition are not only irrational, but also lack any basis in fact," he said.

No major protests were reported on Wednesday, although some university students and teachers were on strike.

Mr. Iliescu's National Salvation Front won an overwhelming victory in presidential and parliamentary elections last month. But many opponents say that the Front, which includes many former Communists, hijacked the revolution for its own ends.

In Brussels, the EC Commission, the executive body of the European Community, said it was not inviting Romania to a ministerial meeting next month of 24 Western aid donors because of concern over the political situation. *(AP, Reuters)*

EUROPEAN TOPICS

French Mourn End Of Literary Show

"Apostrophes," the French literary television talk show, is to go off the air after this week, to the dismay of millions of French viewers and readers. Bernard Pivot, 55, the program's host on Friday evenings for the last 15 years, is retiring, and so is the weekly program — although the channel has plans for a similar show.

Saying he was tired of reading 10 hours a day, Mr. Pivot said he would like to go to the movies and travel. "Fifteen years of nothing but books is a long time," he said.

Mr. Pivot, immensely popular with the television audience, devoted his 90-minute show to interviews with such novelists as Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, Vladimir Nabokov, Jorge Luis Borges and Marguerite Yourcenar. He usually gathered half a dozen authors to discuss their books with one another in encounters that ranged from witty intellectual exchanges to an occasional political argument.

Peering over his half-moon eyeglasses, Mr. Pivot had a genial way of involving his public in the discussions, which he peppered with simple, everyday expressions. Books on such subjects as mathematics or philosophy, which would have been unlikely to reach a large public, became best-sellers in France after the program.

"Our cultural life is about to be amputated," Bertrand Poirot-Delpech, a member of the Académie Française, wrote in Le Monde. "Our weekly date with books is vanishing."

Britain and Bulgaria Examine Poison Case

Officials of the new Bulgarian government have met with the British detective investigating the 1978 killing of Georgi Markov, a Bulgarian exile who was stabbed with the poisoned tip of an umbrella in London, Reuters reports.

Police Inspector Pamett Spasov and Botyo Botev, an official in the criminal department of the Bulgarian militia, met in London on Thursday and Monday with Detective Chief Superintendent Derek Willison, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

He said the Bulgarians did not bring any new information, but would examine Scotland Yard's data "and contact us if they feel there is any further information."

Mr. Markov was a dissident who worked for the Bulgarian-language radio service of the BBC. He was killed as he was waiting for a bus on Sept. 29, 1978. Britain suspects that Mr. Markov was killed by agents of Bulgaria's then hard-line Communist government.

Around Europe

Andorra is drafting its first constitution. Under a 1278 treaty, the 495-square-kilometer (190-square-mile) principality in the eastern Pyrenees on the French-Spanish border is ruled by co-princes — the president of France and the Roman Catholic bishop of the Spanish town of Urgel. On Monday, the General Council, or parliament, agreed unanimously to draft a constitution which would maintain the position of the co-princes while reducing their powers. The princes are responsible for foreign affairs, justice and public order. The draft constitution is to be put to a referendum.

The executive Commission of the European Community has cited Belgium for failing to comply with EC rules limiting aircraft noise. The commission said this week that Belgium had three weeks to reply to a charge that it permitted noisy planes, mainly Boeing 707 cargo aircraft, to land at regional airports, such as Antwerp, Ostend, Liège and Namur. EC aircraft noise standards came into force in April 1984, it said, but Belgium passed a law in April allowing planes that exceed noise limits to continue landing until Dec. 31, 1990, one year after the EC's deadline for enforcing the restrictions expired. The commission can go to the European Court of Justice if the situation is not remedied.

Hungary has decided to keep its Communist coat of arms after parliament failed this week to agree on an alternative. Deputies were offered the choice of two pre-Communist shields to replace the current emblem, which includes a red star, a red banner and two ears of corn. One of the old shields bears the Holy Crown of St. Stephen, Hungary's founding king in the year 1001. The other, known as the Kossuth coat of arms after the leader of the 1848 revolt against Austrian rule, omits the crown. The vote for the coat of arms bearing the Holy Crown fell short of the required two-thirds majority. The issue will be raised again at a future session.

Sytske Looijen

In Mandela's Reflected Limelight

Jesse Jackson and Others Push Their Own Agendas

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As Nelson Mandela began his 12-day tour of the United States on Wednesday, the promoters of separate agendas — ranging from Democratic presidential politics to civil rights to conservative criticism of the African National Congress — were seeking to capture some of the reflected glare from the highly publicized trip.

Jesse L. Jackson, who is likely to make his third bid for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1992, will accompany the ANC leader through much of the first half of the tour, and perhaps all the way across the country to Los Angeles and Oakland, California, according to Jackson aides.

In private, some of those involved in organizing the tour have said they are concerned about keeping Mr. Jackson's drive for publicity in check and making sure that Mr. Mandela and the fight against South African apartheid remain the focus of attention.

But Roger Wilkins, who has helped supervise arrangements for events during the tour, dismissed the private complaints.

While Mr. Jackson appears to have assured himself a place at center stage, civil rights groups have been conducting a private lobbying campaign to use the Mandela tour as a lever to force action on the Civil Rights Act of 1990.

The proposed legislation would reverse a series of 1989 Supreme Court decisions weakening affirmative action programs and making it more difficult for civil rights plaintiffs to bring suit.

The goal of the civil rights groups is to persuade the Democratic leadership of the Senate to bring the legislation to the Senate floor by the end of this week. They expect a Republican filibuster in an attempt to block consideration of the bill, setting up a possible vote to end the filibuster Tuesday, when Mr. Mandela is scheduled to address a joint session of Congress.

Meantime, some conservative Republicans are drawing attention to controversial positions taken by Mr. Mandela and the African National Congress. But strong conservative criticism of Mr. Mandela and the ANC could impede Republican efforts to increase support for the party among black voters.

The Heritage Foundation has been a leading forum for the discussion of plans to make conservative Republican principles attractive to blacks and other minorities.

But Mr. Mandela's ideological positions — such as the nationalization of private industry in South Africa — are antithetical to those of many American conservatives, and the Heritage Foundation has issued a broadside attacking the ANC leader's views.

Charles Rex Arbogast/The Associated Press

Nelson Mandela raising a fist in salute at a ceremony in New York on Wednesday at the start of his U.S. visit. Behind him is Jesse L. Jackson. Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York is in front.

WORLD BRIEFS

East Germany Sets Up State Elections

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany said Wednesday that it hoped to hold state elections restoring a federal system of government on Sept. 23, a key internal step toward unification with West Germany. The date would keep within West Germany's brisk agenda for pan-German general elections in December, a year after the toppling of East Germany's Stalinist regime.

"We have a political consensus for Sept. 23 as the date," said a government spokesman, Matthias Gehler, referring to the governing coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals and a small rightist party. The elections would re-establish five East German states abolished by the Communists.

Mr. Gehler declined to comment on the drive by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to hold all-German elections on Dec. 9 followed by a unity declaration when the polls close. He reiterated that East Germany had no firm date in mind yet.

Walesa Will Wage 'War at the Top'

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, struggling for power with his old Solidarity comrades, said Wednesday that circumstances would force him to become president of Poland against his will.

Mr. Walesa, increasingly at odds with the government, said he would keep waging "war at the top" to guarantee genuine political pluralism. He conceded that he might not win, but he said he would fight to prevent a Solidarity political monopoly.

"Today, when we are changing the system, we need a president with an ax: determined, sharp, straightforward, who doesn't hinder democracy but immediately fills the gaps," he was quoted as saying by the Solidarity daily, Gazeta Wyborcza. The Solidarity union leader, who has criticized the pace of restructuring, said Poland's president should have extensive powers, including the ability to rule by decree until parliament could pass necessary legislation.

Attack Forces Kashmir Security Talks

SRINAGAR, India (UPI) — Secessionist violence in the Kashmir Valley left at least 12 persons dead Wednesday as government and military officials gathered in the state capital to discuss a rocket attack the day before by Muslim separatists. Police and hospital sources said six civilians and six policemen were killed in scattered incidents across northern Jammu and Kashmir state.

The attack has raised concerns about the safety of government installations and has forced state authorities to review security arrangements in the region, a government source said.

On Tuesday, rebels aboard a houseboat in Lake Dal fired three rockets at two waterfront hotels being used as barracks for paramilitary police, killing at least six policemen and wounding nine others. It was the first time the rebels had used rockets against security forces since they started their independence campaign two years ago.

France Cuts Some African Debt Rates

LA BAULE, France (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand challenged France's Western partners on Wednesday to follow Paris in trying to help ease Africa's debt burden.

In a speech at a meeting in this Atlantic resort with the leaders of French-speaking African nations, Mr. Mitterrand announced a symbolic reduction of debt repayments to France by Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon and Congo. He had been expected to announce a new policy linking French assistance to progress toward democracy in former colonies, where anti-government protests have broken out this year.

France will cut to 5 percent the interest rates paid by the four countries. The countries, which all face an economic crisis, will save 250 million francs ($45 million) in 1990, just about half what France gave to Ivory Coast alone for cocoa price stabilization a year ago.

3 Dissidents Are Released by Beijing

BEIJING (UPI) — China has freed three dissidents detained by the police before the anniversary of last year's crackdown on the democracy movement.

Taiwan's state-run radio said Hou Dejian, 33, the last of the three to be released, arrived in Taiwan on Wednesday by fishing boat. He was detained for entering Taiwan illegally and for violating national security laws, the radio said.

Earlier Wednesday, friends said a second dissident, Gao Xin, 33, had telephoned to say he had been released. A third dissident, Zhou Duo, 43, was freed Sunday. The three had been detained since May 30, on the eve of a scheduled news conference at which they had planned to ask China's leaders to free political prisoners held since the June 1989 crushing of the democracy movement.

For the Record

Attorneys for Imelda Marcos said that they would not call defense witnesses after federal prosecutors in New York rested their fraud and racketeering case Tuesday against the former Philippine first lady. With no defense case for either Mrs. Marcos or her co-defendant, the financier Adnan Khashoggi, District Judge John Keenan told jurors they could expect to begin deliberating next week. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Indian Airlines introduced hard-currency payment starting July 1 for foreigners and nonresident Indians using its domestic network. They will have to pay in U.S. dollars or other convertible currencies. A spokesman said fares for these passengers will increase about 25 percent in rupee terms based on current rupee-dollar exchange rates. In return, foreign and nonresident Indian passengers will have priority in seat reservations and will not have to pay cancellation charges or the inland air travel tax, which is to rise 5 to 15 percent of the basic fare from July 1. *(Reuters)*

The Manila City Council banned smoking in public buildings and passenger buses. The law will take effect in a month after it is signed to allow time for a public information campaign. The ordinance bans smoking in offices, halls, movie theaters, auditoriums, bars, restaurants, cocktail lounges, factories, retail stores, school campuses and passenger vehicles. Owners of private businesses will have to provide smoking areas in their establishments. Violators face a fine or two days in prison. *(UPI)*

The French port of Calais was paralyzed Wednesday for the second day by a seamen's strike that has caused ferries to be diverted to Boulogne and the Belgian port of Zeebrugge. The work stoppage was expected to continue Thursday. *(AFP)*

Royal Air Maroc international flights were delayed Wednesday when 1,600 ground employees refused to handle baggage or cargo. They are demanding better pay and benefits. *(Reuters)*

Stonehenge was sealed off by Wiltshire police Wednesday to try to stop sun worshipers and modern nomads from reaching the ancient stones in an annual summer solstice rite that deteriorated into rioting in 1988. The police said the numbers of people seeking to approach the megaliths on the Salisbury Plain, 80 miles (120 kilometers) southwest of London, had shrunk considerably compared to last year. *(UPI)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	21	70	14	57	s
Athens	32	90	19	66	s
Barcelona	28	82	18	64	s
Belgrade	30	86	16	61	s
Berlin	28	82	15	59	s
Brussels	22	72	14	57	s
Budapest	28	82	16	61	s
Copenhagen	21	70	15	59	s
Costa Del Sol	31	88	22	72	s
Dublin	19	66	11	52	c
Edinburgh	18	64	8	46	c
Faro	34	93	19	66	s
Florence	31	88	18	64	s
Frankfurt	28	82	15	59	s
Geneva	30	86	17	63	s
Helsinki	19	66	9	48	s
Las Palmas	28	82	20	68	s
Lisbon	28	82	15	59	s
London	22	72	10	50	c
Luxembourg	26	79	13	55	s
Madrid	32	90	17	63	s
Milan	32	90	18	64	s
Moscow	22	72	10	50	s
Munich	28	82	15	59	s
Nice	28	82	18	64	s
Oslo	24	75	13	55	s
Paris	28	82	15	59	s
Prague	28	82	12	54	s
Reykjavik	17	63	10	50	s
Rome	32	90	18	64	s
Stockholm	22	72	9	48	s
Strasbourg	28	82	15	59	s
Vienna	28	82	16	61	s
Warsaw	28	82	13	55	s
Zurich	27	81	15	59	s
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	35	95	19	66	s
Cairo	32	90	20	68	s
Istanbul	28	82	17	63	s
Jerusalem	28	82	15	59	s
Tel Aviv	27	81	18	64	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	ns
Sydney	19	66	7	45	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	26	79	t
Beijing	30	86	22	72	s
Hong Kong	32	90	27	81	s
Manila	32	90	27	81	t
New Delhi	36	97	23	73	s
Seoul	32	90	19	66	s
Shanghai	34	93	26	79	s
Singapore	31	88	26	79	t
Taipei	34	93	26	79	t
Tokyo	28	82	23	73	s
AFRICA					
Algiers	31	88	14	57	s
Cape Town	23	73	7	45	s
Casablanca	24	75	18	64	s
Harare	15	59	10	50	s
Lagos	31	88	23	73	s
Nairobi	21	70	8	46	s
Tunis	34	97	23	73	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	ns
Lima	18	64	15	59	fr
Mexico City	27	81	13	55	s
Rio de Janeiro	24	75	18	64	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	17	63	8	46	s
Atlanta	26	97	21	70	t
Boston	22	72	17	63	t
Calgary	22	72	11	52	s
Denver	32	90	14	57	s
Detroit	26	79	15	59	t
Honolulu	32	90	25	77	s
Houston	33	91	22	72	t
Los Angeles	26	79	17	63	s
Miami	32	90	26	79	t
Minneapolis	27	81	13	55	t
Montreal	24	75	14	57	t
Nassau	31	88	26	79	t
New York	27	81	19	66	t
Phoenix	43	110	28	82	s
San Francisco	24	75	13	55	s
Seattle	21	70	11	52	s
Toronto	25	77	14	57	t
Washington	29	84	21	70	t

cl-cloudy; fr-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-storms.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFORT: Cloudy. Temp. 22 — 72 (72 — 20). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 17 — 12 (63 — 54). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 36 — 18 (96 — 64). NEW YORK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 28 — 18 (82 — 64). PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 29 — 22 (84 — 72). ROME: Showers. Temp. 29 — 15 (84 — 59). TEL AVIV: Hot. Avoid sun. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — 10 (66 — 50). BANGKOK: Showers. Temps. 33 — 27 (91 — 81). HONG KONG: Fair. Temps. 33 — 28 (91 — 82). MANILA: Cloudy. Temps. 31 — 23 (88 — 73). SEOUL: Rain. Temps. 23 — 19 (73 — 66). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temps. 30 — 26 (86 — 77). TOKYO: Rain. Temps. 28 — 23 (82 — 73).

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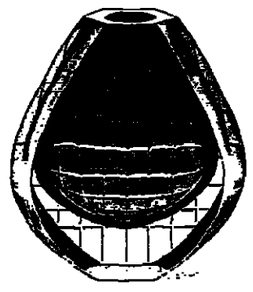
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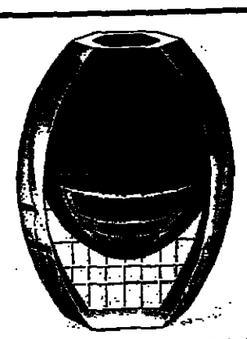
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White House Accuses Democrats of 'Big Role' in S&L Scandal

By Ann Devroy and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusually partisan attack with personal overtones, the Bush administration has accused Democrats of playing "a big role" in the collapse of the savings and loan industry and has warned that if the Democrats try to make a political issue of the thrift scandal, "We're ready to play."

The White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, led the administration strike Tuesday, saying there were "some disturbing signs" of Democratic attempts to exploit the issue politically and warning that "this plays both ways."

Mr. Fitzwater's comments set off an uproar in Congress, where members of both parties have been reporting that the thrift crisis is a growing concern among angry constituents who are beginning to learn the cost of the thrift collapse and complain that taxpayers should not be forced to bear the brunt of the costs of the cleanup.

The government has estimated that it will cost more than $180 billion, not including interest payments, to bail out the thrifts that have failed and to make good on their deposits. Others have estimated that when the cost is spread out over the next decade, it will reach $500 billion. Such escalating cost estimates have added to the political explosiveness of the issue.

After Mr. Fitzwater's statement, Democrats erupted in a stream of speeches that condemned the previous and current Republican administrations for their handling of the thrift crisis and attacking the spokesman for his attack.

Senator Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, took issue with Mr. Fitzwater's suggestion that Democrats were to blame for a "decade of mismanagement and neglect," asking derisively, "Who ran the government during this decade of mismanagement and neglect?" Not the Democrats, he added.

Senator David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas, said Congress was negligent, primarily in failing to give lie-detector tests to Reagan administration witnesses when they were testifying about potential troubles in the savings and loan industry.

"This is where we were negligent," he said. "We should have put them under oath. We could not get the truth."

Mr. Fitzwater invited reporters to "take a look" at the roles played by a number of Democrats, including a former speaker of the House, Jim Wright of Texas; a former majority whip, Tony Coelho of California, and a former chairman of the House banking committee, Fernand J. St Germain of Rhode Island.

Mr. Fitzwater also referred to two of the so-called Keating 5 — senators who are under investigation by the Senate ethics committee for alleged intervention with federal regulators on behalf of an executive of a failed thrift, Charles H. Keating. He cited Senators Dennis DeConcini of Arizona and Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, but left off the list the one Republican among the five, Senator John S. McCain 3d of Arizona, as well as Senators John Glenn of Ohio and Alan Cranston of California.

Mr. Fitzwater took particular aim at a freshman senator, Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, suggesting that the press "take a look" at "Mr. Kerrey and some of his Nebraska accounts," and noting that the senator had given a major speech last week linking the thrift scandal to the Bush administration.

Mr. Fitzwater declined to elaborate on his comment about Mr. Kerrey's "Nebraska accounts," but apparently this was a reference to a Nebraska thrift that failed when Mr. Kerrey was governor. In 1983, Commonwealth Savings Co. of Lincoln failed and Mr. Kerrey acknowledged that the state department of banking had failed to oversee the institution effectively and protect its depositors.

In citing alleged Democratic sins, Mr. Fitzwater made only one general charge. He said that "a big part of the problem here is that in the dead of the night a few years ago, the Democrats pushed through raising the limits" on federal deposit insurance to $100,000 per person, and "so there's a lot of cost to recover here."

Mr. Fitzwater was referring to the approval of a major deregulation of the banking industry in the early 1980s that included a provision raising to $100,000 from $40,000 the ceiling on federally insured bank accounts. Reports of the legislation and debate at the time showed no significant Republican opposition, with the legislation passing the Democratic-controlled House 380 to 13 and the Republican-controlled Senate by a voice vote. One Republican who played a central role in pushing through the change was Senator Jake Garn of Utah, the senior Republican on the banking committee at the time.

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wien: seilergasse 1

U.S. Considered Ban on a Bush Son, but Then Softened Case

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In January, federal regulators considered action against Neil M. Bush, the president's son, that would have banned him from ever again serving as an official of a savings and loan institution or of a bank, according to a document made public by the House banking committee.

Mr. Bush engaged in "personal dishonesty" as a director of the failed Silverado Banking, Savings & Loan Association of Denver, according to the draft document, which was released Tuesday by the committee.

Mr. Bush violated conflict-of-interest rules on three occasions by failing to disclose relationships with business partners, the document said. He thereby broke "his fiduciary duty to Silverado Banking and obtained personal benefit," it said.

The document was written by the enforcement review committee of the Office of Thrift Supervision, the industry's federal regulator. It was never formally issued as a complaint against Mr. Bush, and the agency eventually moved against him on lesser accusations.

The document said Mr. Bush had "willfully breached" his duty as a director by failing to inform the board that a major borrower at the thrift, Kenneth M. Good, was going to pay $3 million for an 80 percent interest in Mr. Bush's oil exploration company. At about the same time that Mr. Good was buying control of Mr. Bush's company, the Silverado board agreed to forgive $11 million in loans and obligations owed by Mr. Good to the thrift because he allegedly could not pay his bills, the memorandum said.

Mr. Good and another investor in Mr. Bush's company, William L. Walters, ultimately defaulted on more than $130 million in loans from Silverado, one of the largest savings institutions in Colorado. It was seized by the government in December 1988 and its failure is likely to cost taxpayers more than $1 billion.

Some Democrats again questioned why the government had softened its case against Mr. Bush. They repeatedly asked federal regulators testifying at a hearing whether political pressure had been used to delay Silverado's closing.

The regulators have repeatedly denied that Mr. Bush's presence on the Silverado board influenced their decisions. Since January, when the regulators first announced they were considering action against Mr. Bush, thrift office officials have declined to discuss his case.

Mr. Bush, when he appeared before the committee last month, denied that there was any impropriety in his actions, and regulators said that an absence of evidence caused a softening of the penalty sought.

2 Explosions and Fire Hit a U.S. Carrier Off Japan

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Two explosions and an intense fire Wednesday seared through one of the U.S. Navy's oldest operating warships, the aircraft carrier Midway, injuring 16 crew members, some of them with severe burns. One other was listed as missing.

The fire, which apparently broke out in a storeroom for emergency equipment, was the latest in a string of accidents that have plagued the navy in recent months. Only last month a major blaze aboard another U.S. ship, the guided-missile destroyer Conyngham, off North Carolina resulted in a death and 18 injuries.

Navy officials said Wednesday night that they had no idea what started the Midway's fire, or exactly what had exploded. But they said that none of the ship's weapons or ammunition was involved, and there was no evidence suggesting that the two explosions, which were exactly one hour apart, had been set.

Among the 16 casualties, whose names have not yet been released, six were listed in very serious condition and one was listed in critical condition. At the time of the blaze, the ship was only 125 miles (about 200 kilometers) from Yokosuka, the main U.S. naval base in Japan, and the most seriously injured were evacuated by helicopter to Japanese and American hospitals surrounding Tokyo.

"The fire is now under control, and the ship is still under its own steam," said a spokesman for the navy in Yokosuka. "But we are still not entirely certain what happened. We do not know what is flammable in that storeroom."

The timing of the accident was particularly embarrassing for the United States. The Midway was headed north for joint naval exercises with Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force, in one of the last major joint exercises for the ship before it is scheduled to be decommissioned next year. The drills had not yet started. But just the appearance Wednesday of a major U.S. warship in distress rekindled a debate over whether atomic weapons are being "introduced" to Japan, a violation of Japan's nonnuclear principles.

The aircraft carrier is capable of carrying nuclear weapons, but as a matter of policy American officials never confirm whether they are actually loaded on board. Articles in recent days in the Japanese newspapers, in celebration of the 30th anniversary this Saturday of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, suggested that several decades ago the two countries deliberately kept vague whether the United States was required to notify the Japanese government if nuclear weapons were headed into Japanese ports.

It is widely assumed that such weapons regularly enter and leave the U.S. bases in Japan, an assumption bolstered last year by the revelation that more than two decades ago the United States lost a nuclear weapon overboard near Japanese waters.

So Wednesday night, despite assurances that no such weapons were involved in the fire, anti-nuclear groups in Yokosuka and some of the city's officials asked that the Midway not return to port until an investigation found that the ship was safe.

According to accounts given by the navy, smoke was reported near the storeroom at 11:47 A.M. in Japan. Several fire stations within the ship responded, but at 12:23 P.M. the area was rocked by an explosion in the fourth deck, well beneath the flight deck where planes were continuing to take off and land.

At 1:23 in the afternoon there was a second explosion. But soon thereafter, the fire was contained and the ship was not expected to return to Yokosuka on Wednesday night.

The Midway was built in 1945 and overhauled two years ago. It is based in Yokosuka, and next year it is scheduled to be replaced by the Independence.

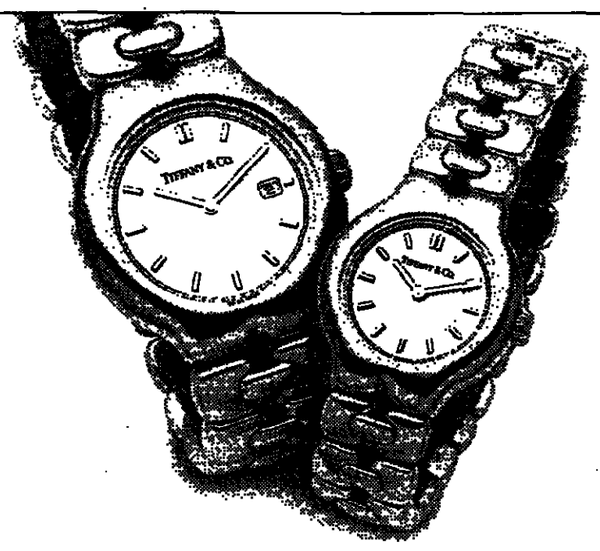
At the time of the accident, the nay spokesman said, routine flying activities were taking place on the flight deck, but those activities seem unconnected with the blaze, military officials said.

Last fall, a six-week string of naval accidents around the world left 14 dead and prompted the navy to order a two-day halt in operations to review safety procedures.

Jet Off Runway at Stuttgart

Agence France-Presse

STUTTGART — A chartered Boeing 707 with 147 passengers aboard ran off the runway Wednesday at the Stuttgart-Echterdingen airport on arrival from Dalaman, Turkey. The passengers, mostly tourists, were evacuated safely and no one was injured, an airport spokesman said. The plane was leased by Pegasus Airlines, a Turkish compa...



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Uzbekistan Asserts Sovereignty in New Defiance of Moscow

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Uzbekistan became the first Soviet Central Asian republic to formally assert its sovereignty on Wednesday, declaring that Uzbek legislation would take priority over Soviet laws.

Tass said that the Uzbek legislature, meeting in Tashkent, had adopted a declaration placing "all issues of domestic and foreign policy" under its authority.

Similar steps have already been taken by Russia, the three Baltic republics and the three southern republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia.

An Uzbek legislator, Mohammed Saleh, said that the Uzbek parliament had considered describing its sovereignty declaration as a "declaration of independence." But the final document was watered down in order to make it more acceptable to Moscow.

As the largest Central Asian republic, with a population of nearly 20 million, Uzbekistan is likely to set a political example to other republics in the region. Nearly 300 people have been killed in ethnic disturbances in Uzbekistan and the neighboring republics of Turkmenistan and Tadzhikistan over the last two years.

In response to the growing pressure for republican rights, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has called for the renegotiation of the 1922 treaty that established the Soviet Union. The new treaty, which could be ready for signatures this year, is likely to recognize the right of the republics to run their own affairs, reserving only such matters as defense, communications, and foreign policy to Moscow.

In conceding the demands for republican sovereignty, which he fiercely resisted when they were first put forward a year ago by the Baltic republics, Mr. Gorbachev is trying to draw the line at full independence. Estonian officials said Wednesday that they had been threatened with a drastic cut in oil supplies starting next month unless they agreed to freeze their moves toward full independence.

The Estonian government minister in charge of negotiations with Moscow, Endel Lippmaa, accused the Kremlin of preparing a "creeping blockade" against Estonia and Latvia. The Soviet authorities have sharply reduced supplies of oil and natural gas to Lithuania for more than two months in retaliation for the republic's March 11 declaration of independence.

"Talks with Moscow have been hopelessly blocked," Mr. Lippmaa said in an interview in the Estonian capital, Tallinn. "Hints that Gorbachev was ready to talk with us are just Soviet propaganda."

He accused the Soviet president of showing a reasonable face to the West while adopting a consistently tough line toward Baltic aspirations for independence.

Mr. Gorbachev received the three Baltic presidents in Moscow last week for the first time since Lithuania's declaration of independence. But Estonia's foreign minister, Lennart Meri, said that the three leaders were treated to a "brutal monologue."

Moves by other republics to assert their sovereignty have raised hopes in the Baltic states of circumventing the Kremlin's sanctions by establishing direct trading links with other parts of the Soviet Union. So far, the assistance has been largely symbolic.

The Georgian Republic parliament approved a declaration Wednesday recognizing the right of the Baltic republics to self-determination. The Georgian statement expressed a willingness to establish direct economic and political ties with the republics.

Max Nash/The Associated Press

BEARERS OF WATER — A Palestinian girl struggling with a load of water while her friend slips her sandal back on. They were taking the water to the Anata refugee camp, where the Israeli water company had cut off the mains to the camp, north of Jerusalem, because of unpaid bills.

Israel Says Target Was U.S. Embassy

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's new police minister announced Wednesday that an investigation had proved that the Palestinian guerrillas who tried to assault a Tel Aviv beach last month intended to attack the U.S. Embassy.

Several guerrillas were captured in the abortive attack, which prompted President George Bush to suspend the U.S. dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization on Wednesday until the organization clearly disavowed it.

"After the capture of the terrorists," Police Minister Roni Milo said, "it's clear beyond a shadow of a doubt that one of the targets of the PLO terrorists was the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv." The embassy is on the beachfront.

Echoing the sentiments of most Israeli leaders, Mr. Milo then asked:

"What else has to happen before the U.S. breaks off its contact with the PLO?"

Israel has been complaining about the American dialogue with the PLO since it was begun in December 1988.

At every opportunity, Israel has asked Washington to end it.

—JOEL BRINKLEY

Cheney Offers 25% Cut In U.S. Military Forces

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has sent Congress his promised plan for cutting the armed forces by 25 percent over the next five years, outlining a smaller army, air force and navy than proposed by the military services.

The reduction in forces would be accomplished by decreasing military spending by 10 percent over the same period, roughly the same as the Pentagon had proposed in January.

The plan, sent to Congress on Tuesday, provides the most comprehensive picture yet of Mr. Cheney's thinking on how the military should be reshaped in light of reduced East-West tensions.

Although Mr. Cheney did not spell out a new global military strategy, the cuts that he proposed imply fewer air wings and heavy armor in Europe, while putting more emphasis on lighter, more mobile combat forces as well as a sizable navy for dealing with conflicts in the Third World.

Congressional leaders, in reply, called for a larger reduction in spending. But some welcomed Mr. Cheney's presentation as a sign of an emerging consensus between the Bush administration and congressional experts over the future size of the military.

Mr. Cheney offered the plan in response to a request from congressional leaders, who are negotiating with the administration over federal spending and wanted to see the budgetary effects of a 25 percent reduction in military forces.

Officially, the Pentagon insisted that the plan was merely "illustrative" of the kind of reductions that are being considered and did not constitute a formal proposal.

Some of the "illustrative" force levels in Mr. Cheney's study — 12 active army divisions, 450 navy ships and 25 tactical air wings — approximate recommendations made by many of the Pentagon's critics on Capitol Hill.

By providing specific illustrations of cuts that go beyond what the military services have proposed, Mr. Cheney has, in effect, signaled that reductions of that magnitude are feasible without jeopardizing U.S. security, assuming the Soviet military threat continues to recede.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, said, "I think this means there is an emerging consensus on a force structure cut of between 20 and 25 percent."

Representative Les Aspin, the Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, called the plan one of the "seminal events in this year's defense budget debate" because it points to a convergence of opinion between the Pentagon leadership and some leading lawmakers on Capitol Hill over the future size and shape of the armed forces.

Major points of disagreement remain between Mr. Cheney and the Congress, most notably that the secretary's plan only yields a 10 percent reduction in spending.

Mr. Aspin, for example, has advocated cuts of 18 to 27 percent in spending during the same period.

The reductions outlined by Mr. Cheney exceed those suggested to him in internal Pentagon deliberations.

PARTY: *Hints and Counterhints*

(Continued from page 1)

Russian Republic, the last priests of a dwindling faith have come to Moscow this week, talking desperately of restoration. They are the old-guard Communists, battling against their own extinction.

Outside the Kremlin gates, few care at all about the founding congress of the Russian Republic's Communist Party organization. The prestige of the Communist Party generally is down to almost nothing, and the Russian party has a large number of officials of whom the public is most scornful.

But inside the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses, the Russian party congress is the scene of an almost ecclesiastical debate. As Mr. Gorbachev talks triumphantly of the historical rejection of the Stalinist legacy — a reformation "comparable to the most radical events in world history" — army generals and provincial officials are in essence asking him: Are we really a Communist Party any longer? And what is communism in 1990?

These were among the voices on Wednesday of an old guard whose world is slipping away:

A Siberian party boss, Alexander Melnikov of Kemerovo, said that a "cult of personality" had sprung up around Mr. Gorbachev and that the party leadership was indifferent to the woes of working people.

The party chief in the southern city of Krasnodar, Ivan Polozkov, bemoaned the lack of "discipline" in society and attacked by name Mr. Gorbachev's closest ally in the leadership, Alexander N. Yakovlev.

The applause for Mr. Gorbachev has been, at most, polite at the Russian party congress. But when General Albert Makashov took the lectern on Tuesday to indict the leadership for ceding influence in Eastern Europe and the liberal press for criticizing military spending, the hall broke out in applause and cheers.

Mr. Gorbachev has been hearing such voices of anger within the party at Central Committee meetings for more than two years. And at next month's Soviet party congress, he will undoubtedly hear more.

Some of the leading radicals in the party are already looking elsewhere.

BUSH: *PLO Dialogue Is Suspended Over Sea Raid*

(Continued from page 1)

Arafat refused to expel him or specifically condemn the failed raid.

Officials said that during the last three weeks, Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, as well as the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., and others, had employed the full range of U.S. pressure and appeal to impress on Mr. Arafat that the administration would have no choice but to suspend the talks unless he met the U.S. conditions.

Mr. Bush said no specific reason compelled him to make the announcement Wednesday, other than that the PLO had been given enough time to respond. A number of U.S. allies, as well as the Soviet Union and moderate Arab countries, had asked the White House to give Mr. Arafat more time, but domestic political pressure in the United States was beginning to grow, officials said.

A senior official said that a Senate resolution calling for a suspension of talks was likely to move to the floor and be approved before the congressional break for the July 4th Independence Day holiday and that the White House did not want to be seen as cutting off the dialogue in response to domestic political pressure.

"We wanted to be seen as driving this process, not being driven by it," an official said.

Mr. Bush said the dialogue with the PLO was "based on the assumption that the PLO is willing to abide by the conditions it accepted" in 1988 — recognition of Israel's right to exist and the renunciation of terror.

The president, reflecting his reluctance to end the dialogue, called Palestinian participation "vital to any successful process." He said he had hoped his action would be seen as a "taking a narrow shot at terrorism," not as an end to Middle East peace efforts.

The administration's frustration with new conservative government in Israel was also on display. Mr. Bush denounced again the settlement policy of the new Israeli government.

He reiterated that the United States opposed new settlements in the occupied territories and questioned the Shamir government's commitment to the peace process that was first proposed by Mr. Shamir and then rejected when Secretary of State Baker attempted to provide a plan to carry it out.

"I have very specifically asked questions that relate to seriousness about the peace process,' Mr. Bush said of a letter that he sent this week to Mr. Shamir.

SPIES: *In From the Cold War*

(Continued from page 1)

more extreme offshoots. Syria, South Yemen and Libya are on the U.S. State Department's list of countries that sponsor terrorism.

Shared information on these contacts is expected to be valuable to U.S. anti-terrorism specialists.

One Stasi defector, for example, has provided independent confirmation of previous U.S. eavesdropping intelligence that agents based at the Libyan Embassy in East Berlin provided logistical help for the Palestinian bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin in April 1986, according to the West German official. That bombing killed two American soldiers and led to the U.S. bombing attack on Libya soon afterward.

Under the new government elected in March, East Germany has reversed its policy toward terrorist groups and the secret services of nations close to the former regime. An Interior Ministry spokesman in East Berlin said recently that the ministry had recalled all East German security specialists who had advised Third World countries such as Nicaragua on airport security, personal protection and telephone tapping.

Information on East German espionage has come directly from defecting intelligence officers, some of whom came with their files, rather than from the new Interior Ministry in East Berlin, the West German official said. This is not from lack of goodwill, he said, but because the new government has been unable to get a grip on information about the former intelligence establishment.

Markus Wolf, the former head of East Germany's espionage operations, said in a West German television interview that Bonn's intelligence agency is reaping such a rich harvest in part because it is offering defectors large rewards in addition to immunity from prosecution.

In response, the intelligence agency and the Office of the Protection of the Constitution, West Germany's internal security agency, denied that large amounts of money are being paid.

West German intelligence officials have no authority to grant immunity, but courts drop charges or show leniency for East German intelligence agents who have provided valuable information, the official said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government in Bonn, preparing for reunification before the end of the year, is readying an amnesty bill that would clean the slate for most of the 85,000 East Germans estimated to have worked with the State Security Ministry under the Communist government, he said. The amnesty, to take effect after reunification, would exclude those recruited inside West Germany or agents convicted of gross human rights violations, he added.

■ High-Security Paris Visit

Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune reported:

In the aftermath of West German terrorist threats against East German leaders, the French authorities imposed draconian security in parts of Paris on Wednesday during the visit of East Germany's Prime Minister, Lothar de Maiziere.

The main airport highway was closed to normal traffic for his departure, an exceptional precaution that backed up cars for 15 kilometers (9 miles) in both directions, Paris officials said.

Heavily armed French security police were reinforced around the hotel on the Place de la Concorde where Mr. de Maiziere was staying on Tuesday, apparently after West German officials informed Paris that he might be at risk.

Members of the Red Army Faction have threatened to assassinate prominent East German officials following the recent arrests of the suspected West German terrorists in East Germany. The threats were said to have included calls for "reprisals against those who betrayed our spiritual parents."

JAPAN: *Security Pact Questioned*

(Continued from page 1)

ing a study of how Japan's security ties would shift if the treaty were to be scrapped. The paper, which is to be issued anonymously within the next few weeks, paints a grim picture of growing Japanese isolation to discourage the view that Japan has outgrown its dependence on the U.S. security umbrella.

Neither Washington nor Tokyo appear eager to discuss altering the treaty's 10 articles, which assure Japan of U.S. military protection while underscoring the ban on rearmament contained in Japan's postwar constitution. But on both sides officials display an unspoken concern that demands for revisions in the document may increase.

In an address to the Liberal Democrats' foreign-policy committee two weeks ago, the U.S. ambassador, Michael H. Armacost, argued, in effect, that there was no point in attempting to fix something that is not broken.

But to judge by the political and intellectual climate in Japan, eventual change in security arrangements seems almost inevitable.

"We have to build a new framework if both nations are to make the treaty survive," said Takeshi Sasaki, a political scientist at Tokyo University. "But I see no meaningful consensus emerging from either side."

But official concern about the future is evident. This week Japan was officially represented at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the first time, reflecting in part its desire to draw closer to the United States as well as a more cohesive and stronger Europe, as its own stance toward the Communist bloc evolves.

"Our security environment is quite different from what you see in Europe," said Takakazu Kuriyama, the deputy minister for foreign affairs. "How the Soviets enter the Pacific arena is a big issue for us. We want to bring the Americans and Europeans into that process, too."

Scholars and analysts in Japan believe that such an evolution in relations with the Communist world is almost certain to become a force for change in the U.S.-Japan security treaty at some point. In essence, the Soviet threat that held the pact together — and that allowed the Japanese military forces to coordinate their expansion with the U.S. presence — must now be replaced.

One idea that has surfaced among Liberal Democratic legislators is to dissolve the treaty as a military alliance and replace it with one that places more emphasis on political and economic ties. Another proposal is to discard the pact in favor of another that is regional in focus, with Japan and the United States acting in a kind of coordination capacity.

Such concepts are intended to answer a new set of practical realities. But these changed circumstances are not unrelated to the often vague sense of unease that Japan now feels toward its security arrangements.

"We face a kind of political vulnerability under the present system," said Mr. Sasaki of Tokyo University. "Demands for a more independent course are going to grow. That's definite now. We have to redefine the treaty if we're going to keep it."

There are also calls, from both left and right, for simply discarding the treaty. Liberal professors contend that with the Soviet threat receding in the Pacific, the treaty's raison d'être has evaporated; others say it is time for Japan to reassert authority over its own defense and security.

The anomalies are numerous, reflecting the intellectual crosscurrents surrounding all such issues in Japan. Thirty years ago, the Japanese right supported the treaty against those who saw Japan as a nonaligned, unarmed nation playing a unique role in the pursuit of world peace.

Now neonationalists such as Shintaro Ishihara, author of "The Japan That Can Say No," assert that Japan can and should mind its own store, while the Japan Socialist Party and many independent left-of-center thinkers have begun backtracking on their long-standing criticism of military ties with the United States.

Foreign Ministry officials say the government is in a bind. It must persuade Japanese military planners to accept a lower rate of expansion while asking them to accept that Japan must spend more on U.S. forces based in Japan to accommodate Washington's demands for more balanced burden sharing.

What chafes many analysts is a reality Japan has long understood but avoided until now: that U.S. forces are here not only to defend Japan but also to reassure the nation's neighbors. It is at once an embarrassment and a spur to those who feel Japan is not so much defended by U.S. forces as it is occupied by them.

Tokyo rejects the neonationalist argument that only Washington benefits from the treaty, saying that the Soviet stance toward Asia has not changed enough to warrant revisions.

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One for the Birds: Israel Stalls VOA

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A plan to build a huge U.S. radio transmission station in the Negev has been thrown into limbo by the decision to order a two-year study of its potential impact on migrating birds in the desert region, U.S. and Israeli officials said Wednesday.

Tuesday's vote by the National Council for Building and Planning came after months of debate here and in the United States over the $290 million project, which was designed to facilitate broadcasting by the Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe to the Soviet Union and central Asia.

Critics said that the facility, which would include a field of antennas as tall as 70-story buildings, was unnecessary and would damage the environment.

The unexpected decision embarrassed the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir at a time when it is struggling to patch frayed relations with the United States.

The government, which had vowed to carry out the project despite opposition here, said Wednesday that it was studying ways of reversing the council's decision.

U.S. officials said that if the two-year delay was confirmed, the facility would probably not be built.

"I believe it would be difficult because of the increased cost," said Walter Ireland, the liaison officer in Jerusalem for the U.S. Board of International Broadcasting, which was to operate the station. "This came as a surprise to us, and it's certainly very disappointing."

Mr. Ireland said the United States had invested $40 million in the project, including $16 million advanced to the Israeli government when the project was agreed upon in 1987.

The money was to be used for planning and to carry out development projects in the area of the station, a large tract of desert in southeastern Israel near the Jordanian border.

Construction has not yet begun, but there has been extensive work on diverting a highway around the project site.

The planning council decision represented a victory for an alliance of Israeli environmentalists, farmers and military commanders who opposed the project because of its potential impact on human health, bird migration and the electronics of military aircraft in the Negev's Arava Valley.

The groups have been campaigning against the project since early this year, enlisting the support of U.S. groups such as the Audubon Society.

Although U.S. officials said there was no evidence that other VOA transmitters had affected birds, "there hasn't been a single ornithologist who has supported VOA on this," said Joseph Shadur, a spokesman for the society.

The decision put the government in an awkward position because of its own commitment, reaffirmed in February, to carry out the project.

The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv issued a statement Wednesday saying that "the issue of possible damage to migrating birds from short-wave transmitters has been well studied" and "the reasons for implementing the agreement signed by our two nations in 1987 remain valid."

Some observers here and in the United States said that the radio project was anachronistic after the breakdown of Soviet control over Eastern Europe and the cessation of the jamming of U.S. radio broadcasts.

The Israeli station had been conceived in part as a way of outflanking Soviet jamming of signals from U.S. transmitters in Europe.

Trade Status Foes Would Tie Benefits For China to Rights

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Anticipating that President George Bush's decision to renew trade benefits for China this year would survive any challenge, opponents in Congress have started lining up behind legislation that would impose human rights conditions before similar benefits are granted next year.

The strategy was disclosed at a hearing of the House Ways and Means trade subcommittee, where businessmen warned that should China lose most-favored-nation trading status, China would retaliate by not buying $6 billion of foodstuffs and other products it now buys from the United States.

The warning had resonance.

Representative Beryl J. Anthony, Democrat of Arkansas, said he did not want to see "innocent producers of farm commodities punished" by retaliation. Many farmers in his district grow soybeans.

Frank J. Guarini, Democrat of New Jersey, said that since no other countries are contemplating any kind of trade action against China, "our allies will simply pick up the business that we lose."

Noting that the United States gives preferred status to Iran, Iraq and South Africa, "to single out China is hypocrisy," he said.

Robert T. Matsui, Democrat of California, said a majority of the Chinese in his district "tell me that by continuing trade there would be a more positive atmosphere."

The trade status, which China has enjoyed throughout the last decade, provides the lowest tariffs.

Many members of Congress want to deny renewal this year because of Beijing's continuing crackdown on dissent after the suppression of the country's democracy movement in June last year.

Resolutions of disapproval of the president's action have been introduced and will probably clear both chambers.

But legislative analysts said opponents lack the two-thirds support in either chamber needed to override an almost certain presidential veto.

A leader of the opposition, Representative Nancy Pelosi, Democrat of California, acknowledged as much when she predicted that one of the compromise bills "will have a good deal of support in the Congress."

She was alluding to legislation proposed by Donald J. Pease, Democrat of Ohio, which postpones the issue until next year.

Under the Pease measure, before such trade status is extended, Beijing would have to show "significant" improvement in human rights, end martial law in China and Tibet and suspend support for the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia.

"I view this as a middle course between stopping trade altogether and making harmless and meaningless statements," Mr. Pease said at the hearing.

He said that among his co-sponsors are 6 members of the 36 on the Ways and Means Committee.

On a parallel track is a bill of Peter H. Kostmayer, Democrat of Pennsylvania, that would grant a six-month extension, on condition that China improve human rights.

But members of the business community took exception to this approach.

Last year two-way trade between the United States and China amounted to $18 billion.

U.S. investment in China, present and future, tops $4 billion.

If Congress were to withdraw the trade status, said Howard Lewis 3d, a vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, U.S. businessmen "will conclude that China is just too risky."

Sachet Sangarasap/Agence France-Presse

BURMESE PROTESTER ARRESTED — Thai police arresting a Burmese student protester outside Burma's embassy in Bangkok. The student was detained three hours into a hunger strike he intended to conduct as a way of urging the military government in Burma to yield power to the civilian parties that won the country's May 27 elections and to release all political prisoners.

Dmitri Baltermants Is Dead at 77, Was a Soviet War Photographer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dmitri Baltermants, 77, a Soviet photographer known for his pictures of battlefields during World War II, died June 11 in Moscow of a kidney infection.

Mr. Baltermants taught himself photography as a young man and became a staff photographer for Izvestia in 1937. During the war, he worked for Izvestia and for the Soviet Army newspaper.

His pictures, like those of the American photographer Robert Capa, focused as much on the pain and suffering caused by war as on the valiant struggle of combat. But he also captured the dynamic quality of fighting, as in a blurred image of infantrymen leaping across a trench during a charge.

Among his most memorable images is "Searching for the Loved Ones at Kerch," a 1942 photograph of women grieving over the frozen bodies of soldiers.

After the war, he joined the staff of Ogonyok, a picture magazine. He also became the official photographer for several diplomatic encounters, including the meeting of President Richard Nixon with Leonid I. Brezhnev.

A book of his work, "Dmitri Baltermants: Selected Photographs," was published in Moscow in 1977.

■ *Other deaths:*

Roy Nutt, 59, a pioneer in the computer software industry who was a developer of the computer language Fortran, Thursday in Seattle of cancer. He was a director of Computer Sciences Corp. Fortran is widely used in science and engineering.

Nathan George Horwitt, 92, an industrial designer whose Movado watch is part of the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art, June 13 in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He also invented the frameless picture frame.

Roy McDonald, 88, a publisher who turned a free weekly newspaper into one of Tennessee's most successful and distinctive papers, Tuesday near Chattanooga in his sleep. He was founder and owner of the Chattanooga News-Free Press and Chattanooga Publishing Co.

Paul Giovanni, 57, a director and playwright, Sunday in New York of pneumonia with complications. The capstone of his career was his 1978 Broadway play, "The Crucifer of Blood," a Sherlock Holmes drama. He wrote and staged the play, for which he received a Tony nomination as best director.

14 Sri Lankan Tamils Slain And 400 Arrested in India

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — In a crackdown on Sri Lankan Tamils in India, authorities in the southern state of Tamil Nadu arrested about 400 militants Wednesday after a band shot and killed 14 members of a rival group in Madras, bringing the island's internecine war to Indian soil.

Tuesday night's shootings in a Madras suburb involved a hit squad of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam that attacked members of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front with Chinese-made automatic rifles and grenades, the police said.

[Heavy fighting between troops and Tamil rebels in northern Sri Lanka left at least 49 people dead Wednesday, including 10 villagers *killed by land mines while fleeing* their homes, a military source told United Press International in Colombo.]

Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh met Wednesday with other Indian leaders to review the Tamil Nadu situation and the conflict in Sri Lanka.

Hard-Line Asia Leftists Gain Against the Grain

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — About the same time that Mikhail S. Gorbachev was ending his visit to the United States and voters in several East European countries were heading into multiparty elections, India's Communist Party was issuing a statement that began, "The U.S. imperialists have intensified their aggression against Cuba."

This month, the Communist Party of India-Marxist, the largest and most influential leftist party in the country, issued a 33-page indictment of Soviet change and of the overthrow or renaming of East European parties.

It defended Stalin and called Eurocommunism "a deviation."

In Nepal, parties of the left have begun unity talks as a prelude to making a move for power in voting next year.

In Vietnam a roundup of dissidents is under way, and in China there was the silent anniversary of the crackdown on the democracy movement in June 1989.

Asia's Communist and leftist parties have not only bucked the trend that has swept their counterparts from power in most of Europe, they have continued to grow in strength and to attract new followers, particularly in South Asia, where poverty is stark and development slow.

New parties of the left are appearing in India, where a peasant-based Indian People's Front entered Parliament for the first time last year, and in Nepal, where new and sometimes radical groups with shadowy leaderships have been emerging from underground since multiparty democracy was restored in April.

While pictures and statues of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Stalin come down elsewhere, they are going up in Asia. "In Asia, we still have feudalism to fight," said a Nepalese journalist working in the *Philippines. Leftist leaders in* Katmandu say that no other political organization is bold enough to offer real change or well enough organized to bring it about.

In India, leftists say they can play a major part in combating the growth of religious fundamentalism while battling the evils of caste and class. They avoid debate on the collapse of communism elsewhere, saying the problems of European socialism are not necessarily relevant to them.

"The masses of people in these countries are obviously suffering from so many very severe problems, what would be the alternative to socialism?" Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the Communist Party of India, the smaller of the two main leftist parties, commented last month. "The alternative of private enterprise and capitalism, I don't think would wash here," he said as he sat beneath a portrait of Ho Chi Minh.

Mr. Gupta, 71, joined the communist movement at Cambridge University in the 1940s and after returning to India concentrated on building bases among the disadvantaged.

His only regret, he has said, was that Indian communism has remained an urban, intellectual phenomenon. Its voters have been drawn from the most literate constituencies.

But they have joined through choice, and Mr. Gupta sees that as an advantage.

"The leaderships of the Communists in Eastern Europe never made their own revolutions, and that was a big handicap," he said. "Power was handed to them on a plate by the Soviet Army."

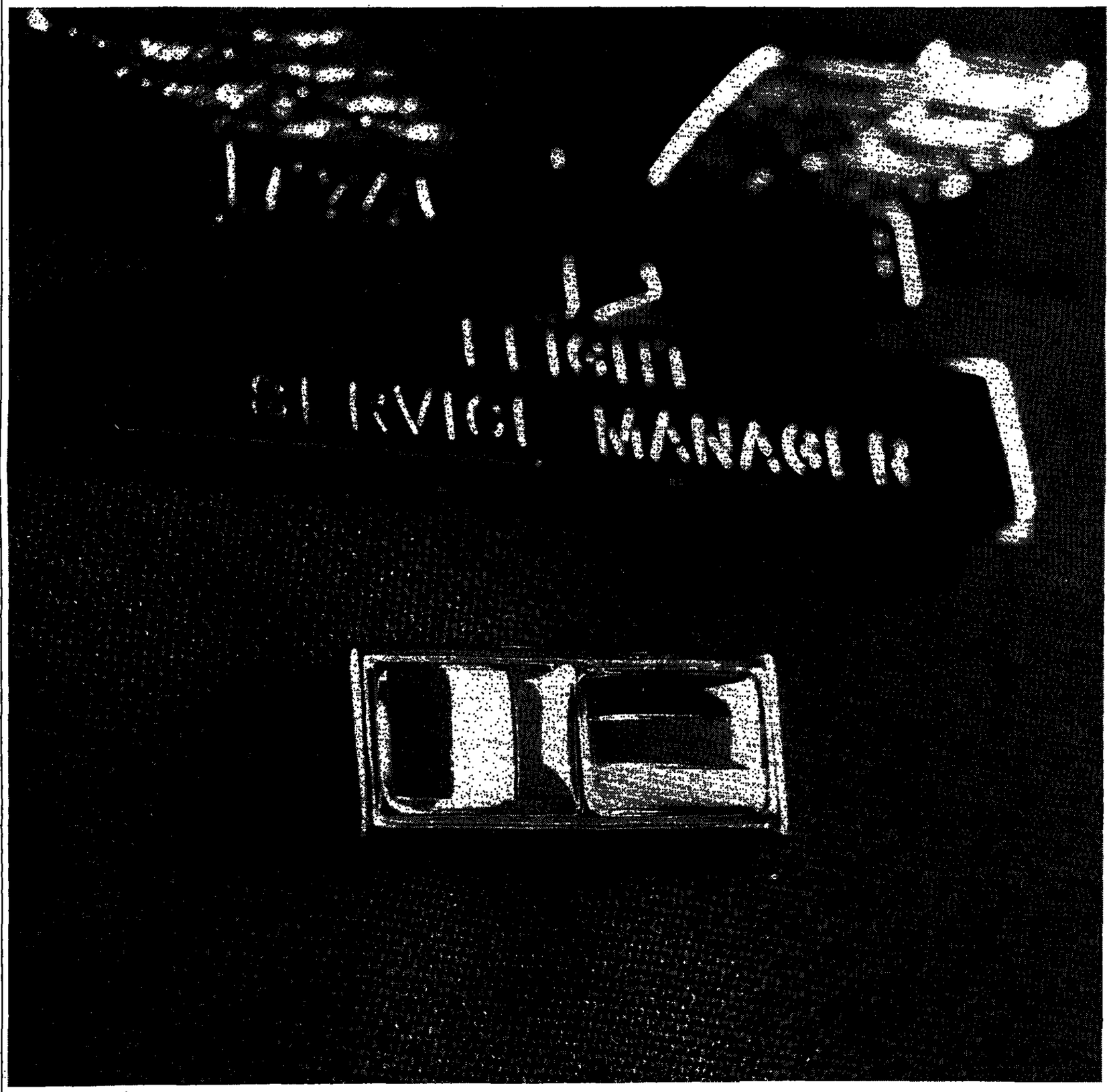
In Hanoi in April, Le Mai, a deputy foreign minister, similarly said that the Vietnamese Communist Party was a home-grown nationalist movement that brought the country independence and unity.

He and other Vietnamese also repeated a theme heard frequently in Southeast Asia — that Asian *societies are different, preferring* consensus and able to live more comfortably with one-party states.

Indian Communists are in an unusual position in Asia. They head state governments in West Bengal, which includes Calcutta, and in Kerala.

At the national level, they support the centrist government of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh without joining his coalition.

Due to a photographer's error, a picture was miscaptioned on the second page of the June 13 advertising section on Bahrain. The picture shown was not of Mr. Murad Ali Murad, General Manager and CEO of the Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait, as intended, but of Dr. Kadhim E. Rajab, Acting Director, Directorate of Tourism and Archaeology, Bahrain.



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On the Southern Front of the Drug War, Echoes of Vietnam Abound

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

CHIMORE, Bolivia — As dawn broke over the dense Chapare jungle one recent day, American drug agents wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying M-16 rifles lifted off in two helicopters with their Bolivian counterparts for an operation that had many of the characteristics of guerrilla warfare.

Such signs of the militarization of the fight against cocaine abound in South America.

The coca fields of Bolivia are the southernmost point in a struggle that stretches into Peru, Colombia and other countries.

The helicopters, carrying four agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and six officers of Bolivia's drug police, swung north along the Chapare River to link up with a Bolivian-American ground force in an effort to capture wholesale buyers of coca paste, the damp, flour-like substance that is the first step in turning coca leaves into cocaine.

The plan, based on a tip from a paid informant, was to corner the traffickers after they had bought paste from processors and were about to move across the river to a cache point.

The buyers had already crossed the river when the force arrived and by the time the agents had commandeered a boat to get across, they caught just two low-level buyers with 95 pounds of paste.

The operation was the 51st in 24 days for the 14 Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Border Patrol agents serving three months of duty at Chimore, the main base for anti-drug operations in Bolivia.

The Americans are part of a force that rotates into Bolivia from desk jobs in Washington and undercover assignments in Miami, Los Angeles and elsewhere.

Most agents undergo 10 weeks of army Special Forces training, usually at Fort Benning, Georgia. The program has been adapted to the drug agency's needs and includes intensive language training and 10 days in the swamps at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

"The only thing different from Vietnam is that the accent is on contact here — we want to get the people who are involved in a deal — while there the accent was on the objective," said the former U.S. Marine Corps officer in charge of the group at Chimore.

He said that the focus here had shifted to capturing important wholesalers of drug paste and laboratory operators and away from the farmers and others who run the so-called stomping pits where paste is produced.

For that reason, capturing people who can provide information further up the line is a priority.

Don Ferrarone, the head of Drug Enforcement Administration activities in Bolivia and the only agent who allowed himself to be quoted by name, said the change in strategy was meant to win over the farmers who grow coca in hopes that they would switch crops or collaborate in identifying wholesalers.

Mr. Ferrarone, who operates from the embassy in La Paz, also sees parallels to Vietnam.

He cited examples of the difficulty in controlling corruption by Vietnamese officers. A similar problem has plagued the drug fight in Bolivia, he said.

Drug experts say the standard reason that Bolivian drug police officers take assignments in the inhospitable Chapare is the opportunity for payoffs.

Mr. Ferrarone claimed to be making progress on that front, with corrupt officers rotated out.

Despite the signs of readiness for combat, violence has been rare in anti-drug operations in Bolivia, in part because the custom of laboratory operators and traffickers here — distinct from those in Peru and Colombia — has been not to use violence. Captures are usually made with little resistance.

But experts say that is changing, in part because non-Bolivians, especially Colombians and Brazilians, are becoming involved in laboratory operations in Bolivia.

American officials do not say exactly how many Drug Enforcement Administration agents work in Bolivia, but the total is understood to be several dozen. In addition to Chimore, they work in La Paz and several other areas.

A dozen U.S. Army advisers help train the 600-member Bolivian drug police force, and two others work with Bolivian helicopter pilots.

Strains of AIDS Resistant to AZT

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — The development of AZT-resistant strains of the AIDS virus in people suffering from the disease is far more common than previously thought, a leading researcher has reported.

The new findings help explain why AZT's therapeutic benefits appear to taper off over time, and they mean scientists must intensify their search for drugs that can be used in combination with AZT to overcome the resistance problem, said Dr. Douglas Richman of the San Diego Medical Center.

"AZT will not be replaced, at least initially — it will be supplemented," Dr. Richman said to international AIDS researchers here.

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OPINION

Babies and Real Estate

Can it be that Japan's alarmingly low birthrate is the government's fault because it encourages women to get a higher education? That is what Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto told the cabinet last week. He has since been backing and filling, but there seems little doubt about the original sentiment — the more women in college, the fewer in accouchement.

Women have not attained full equality in Western societies, either, but Mr. Hashimoto's views sound surprisingly quaint. He implies that women do not merit the same chances as men, and that the duty of Japanese is to subject their private lives to the *interests of the state*, as interpreted by members of its ruling elite like Mr. Hashimoto.

If Japan's goal is to raise its birthrate, keeping its women uneducated seems hardly the best way. Japanese undoubtedly choose to have small families because of the same demographic transition to low fertility and mortality rates experienced by other modern industrial societies. This transition is intensified by the price of land, which has been allowed to reach preposterous heights. The value of Tokyo's land is now said to equal that of the entire United States. The grounds of the emperor's palace alone are valued at $70 billion, more than all the land in Florida.

The high price benefits Japanese companies, which can borrow vast sums on their land holdings and out-invest their Western competitors. It is less of a boon to young Japanese couples, who must live in cramped quarters and take out 100-year, three-generation mortgages to buy a house.

As finance minister, maybe Mr. Hashimoto could do something about the tax system that sustains Tokyo's curious breed of urban rice farmers. If they could only be induced to sell their downtown rice farms, the price of land would fall to more natural levels and the number of rooms per Japanese household would rise, doubtless followed by the birthrate.

That is just a theory, of course, but it would surely win a lot more votes than Mr. Hashimoto's idea of turning back the clock.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Promote Democracy

In the 1980s while Central America was on fire, it was regularly said that when the revolution was over the region could turn to *its towering need for growth and development*, and the United States would be right there helping. In the 1990s, except in El Salvador, most of the fire is out, but when the region looks for U.S. aid it finds Washington distracted by new causes (Eastern Europe) and other budget priorities. The United States spent hundreds of millions of dollars to finance resistance to Communist military forces in Central America. Now it is cutting back its regional expenditures, offering instead of greater development aid its readiness to carry Central America's case to remote Europe and Japan.

In old political terms, this makes some sense; the whole dimension of East-West conflict that drove the heavy U.S. intervention is easing. In the newer regional way, however, it makes little sense for the United States to revert to its traditional between-crises detachment from Central America. Misery on the American doorstep keeps the neighborhood anxious and unstable, denies the United States the economic and political advantages of peaceful cooperation, and churns continuing refugee flows.

The encouragement of democracy remains the best guarantee that the costly, relative success Washington has had in redirecting externally supported violence will produce benefits for the people. In a region where modern political institutions are still come-and-go things, the encouragement of democracy is meaningless without a baseline of development and growth. For this growth to happen, peace is vital. Calling in other aid donors has its value, but American leadership remains essential. Great new bundles of money are not so important as steady flows tied in with sensible terms — approved by the international banks — involving debt, trade and technology as well as aid, plus, of course, free market reforms. A framework must be sought that gives the requisite confidence to would-be donors and investors while satisfying the need of sensitive Latins to be seen steering their own affairs.

In Guatemala, where Secretary of State James Baker conferred with the five Central American presidents on this agenda this week, not all the pieces were put in place, but a start was made, and it deserves to be followed up diligently and for the number of years it takes.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Welcome in America

Put aside Nelson Mandela's problems in South Africa. Consider only the symbolism of his arrival and welcome in New York, the first stop on a tour of eight cities in the United States. Millions strain for a glimpse of this uncommon ex-prisoner who expresses a common yearning for freedom. The applause, and tears of joy, are multiracial, for a leader whose civility shames the system he opposes.

The excitement attests to a universal hunger for genuine heroes, most especially among black Americans who have long drawn pride from this soft-spoken rebel. It adds to the moment that Mr. Mandela has been greeted by the first African-American mayor of New York — a fact that exposes the absurdity and injustice of apartheid. Although Mr. Mandela has addressed the Canadian Parliament, and will speak to the United Nations and the U.S. Congress, he cannot even vote for the leaders of his own country.

He has earned this hearing as a fighter for principles that have cost him 27 years in prison. But what made possible his freedom was the struggle of ordinary people of all races against a grotesquely unfair system. Mr. Mandela speaks for millions in a season when people everywhere are demolishing walls and dogmas.

There is an immediate practical purpose to Mr. Mandela's exhausting six-week trip through 13 countries. Support abroad will bolster his cause at home as the now-legal African National Congress readies for negotiations with Pretoria. President F. W. de Klerk, already beset by a rebellion on his right, has yet to meet all the ANC's preconditions for talks. He has lifted emergency rule in most of South Africa but not in Natal, and he has freed some but not all political prisoners. Tuesday's repeal of segregation in public facilities was an important step toward the abolition of apartheid.

Mr. Mandela seeks assurances that the West will keep up its pressure and its trade sanctions. Although Europe is wavering, most Americans, including President George Bush, are persuaded by this appeal. But the purpose of economic penalties is to promote change and compromise. A gradual easing of sanctions may well make sense as both sides begin good-faith bargaining.

Mr. Mandela's moment is only partly about South Africa. The United States, having rooted official segregation out of its laws, is still left with a legacy of bigotry. By looking inward as well as outward, Americans can give lasting resonance to their acclaim for a luminous hero.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Supercollider Funding

As the United States begins raising funds abroad for the biggest scientific research machine of the 1990s, the division of labor is going to be interesting. The superconducting supercollider is being designed to look more deeply into the fundamental structure of matter than anyone has yet been able to do — at a price estimated at $8 billion. Since the results would be available to all the world, Congress has suggested that other rich countries ought to contribute to the very substantial cost of this gigantic device.

The Supercollider is the gigantic accelerator to be built in a 54-mile (87-kilometer) underground ring near Waxahachie, Texas. Henson Moore, the deputy secretary of energy, is just back from a trip to Asia in which, among other things, he was sounding out the Japanese and the Koreans about contributions. They would very probably not be in cash but in kind — that is, components. The question is who supplies the equipment at the highest levels of technology — whose industries, to put it bluntly, get public money to develop their capabilities to these unprecedented levels — and who pays for the run-of-the-mill gear.

The key components will be the superconducting magnets. The most advanced manufacturers in this esoteric field are currently in Japan and Italy. But American aerospace companies, perhaps in response to the declining defense budgets, are actively interested. In one case, an American aircraft maker is going into a joint venture with an Italian firm that has been building magnets for European accelerators.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill that, in the absence of final legislation, the Department of Energy is using as a policy guide. It says that between a fifth and a third of the $8 billion should be provided from abroad, but at least half of every major component — for example, the array of magnets — is to be made in America. That's fair enough, but it remains to be seen whether those limits will be consistent with the interests and intentions of the donors.

The principle of foreign help is entirely reasonable, since foreign scientists would be invited to use the machine. The Koreans, who are anxious to elevate their scientific capacities, have been more forthcoming than the Japanese in the preliminary talks. But in the United States the political support for the supercollider is generated less by a passion for particle physics than by considerations of national prestige and, naturally, the prospect of all that money for contractors. America is not the only country in which it is mainly prestige and the pork barrel that build government support for big science. The progress of this enormous project will be a revealing test of national attitudes toward scientific cooperation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Mandela's Hopeful Trek Is Also de Klerk's

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Nelson Mandela arrives in America riding the crest of a mighty wave of change in South Africa. Caught in the backwash at home is President F. W. de Klerk, his head barely above water. While Americans celebrate Mr. Mandela on his American odyssey, they should not lose sight of Mr. de Klerk's bobbing noggin. More than ever, the two South Africans need each other if apartheid is to follow the Berlin Wall into history.

The Mandela tour is a hectic, celebrity-centered dash through eight American cities. For some U.S. liberals left on the sidelines, the scheduling has bruised feelings and raised legitimate concern over the trip's impact on Mr. Mandela's health and dignity. But the charge that the tour is being "hijacked" by black pressure groups and white Hollywood stars for unworthy goals is a chimera. Mr. Mandela arrives with his own agenda that each moment of the tour is intended to advance.

He is not a man to be hijacked, as he demonstrated in surviving a quarter century in prison without losing his seriousness of purpose or remarkable political skills. Both qualities will be on constant display in the United States, as they were during a 10-day tour of European capitals in advance of his arrival in America.

On this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Mandela was all business. He quietly lobbied leaders to reject a British-inspired move to lift economic sanctions against South Africa at the European Community's summit meeting in Dublin next week. He persuaded West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and others that it was too soon to end sanctions as a reward to Mr. de Klerk.

Mr. Mandela is using his European and American trips to demonstrate that the African National Congress controls the sanctions issue as it prepares to open negotiations with the white government over a new constitution and sharing power. He must show the restive white electorate in South Africa that the country can escape international sanctions only by coming to terms with the ANC.

That is one of two immediate ANC needs that Mr. Mandela will pursue in the United States, as he pays tribute to the African-American, labor and other constituencies that have supported strong sanctions and can be counted on to continue this pressure. The other need is to raise money, the purpose of enlisting so many American celebrities in the Mandela tour.

The ANC, legalized in February when Mr. Mandela was released from prison, has a huge following but no organization in South Africa's townships. To open offices and staff them, to bring home refugees and to do the other things that will establish the movement's domestic presence and legitimacy will take enormous sums of money.

These are important items on the agenda of ending apartheid by peaceful means. They are necessary; but they are not sufficient, as Mr. Mandela knows better than anyone. Creative and brave leadership in the white community is also needed to guide South Africa to a democratic political system and equality of opportunity. The most subtle task facing Mr. Mandela on his American trip will be to use it to reinforce Mr. de Klerk's position as well as his own.

A Long Way Still to Go

NELSON Mandela is free, but there are still more than 3,000 political prisoners in South African jails. He is alive, but the police are still maiming and killing his fellow citizens for their political convictions. The state of emergency has been partly lifted, but the government still has an arsenal of repressive security legislation that gives it many of the same powers it had under the emergency decree. Government soldiers continue to occupy black townships. In other words, the anti-apartheid struggle is still far from over.

— Lindiwe Mabuza, ANC representative in the United States, writing in The New York Times.

Members of the U.S. Congress and others who have been opposing a de Klerk trip to Washington to meet with President George Bush are more royalist than the king on this issue. Mr. Mandela does not oppose White House exposure for Mr. de Klerk. There is reason to believe that he sees such a journey as a suitable reward for the progress that Mr. de Klerk has made, while keeping sanctions in place.

Mr. de Klerk toured Western Europe last month and came home able to argue that South Africa's long international isolation was ending, thanks to his reforms. The ANC could have easily turned out hostile mobs at each of Mr. de Klerk's stops, as it has in the past. But Mr. Mandela's organization refrained this time. There is an understanding in the organization that weakening Mr. de Klerk's standing at home at this point benefits no one.

Mr. de Klerk is confronted by an alarming growth of the pro-apartheid Conservative Party at the polls, and increasing threats of an armed rebellion by other white extremists, if he opens electoral rolls to the black majority. Despite an ambiguous speech in April that was wrongly interpreted as a retreat on reform, he continues to move in the direction of ending apartheid.

He frequently speaks in code. All politicians do. But the change is unmistakable for anyone who has watched the Beloved Country's politics over a long period of time. Now the white government uses deceptive language to try to minimize at home the change it is sponsoring, just as its predecessors used deceptive language to try to maximize abroad the change it was avoiding.

Mr. de Klerk has cracked the old pretense by whites that they alone would decide the future of South Africa. Mr. Mandela struggles to prevent a new black version of racial ideology from taking root in South Africa. The future of South Africa is a joint venture. Mr. Mandela's visit to the White House is a well-deserved moment of triumph and of promise for him and for the white South African leader who helped make it possible.

The Washington Post.

One Europe Speaking in One Voice

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The next milestone along the road to European integration is likely to be a common EC foreign policy. Although a United States of Europe is still well beyond the horizon, signs are that a unified European Community approach to formulating and carrying out foreign policy is now a distinct possibility.

Europe's interlocutors around the world would then find themselves dealing with a single foreign policy process. The Community's emerging status as a world superpower would be confirmed at a stroke.

But the EC is still only half way there. It has a common trade policy and a mechanism called European Political Cooperation, which enables the 12 member states to concert national foreign policies, but there is no such thing as EC foreign policy. Sensitive issues like the Middle East or developments in Eastern Europe may be aggravated at times because of conflicting views within the Community.

With Europe in a state of flux, a much more coherent EC approach is highly desirable. The Community's attitude to Baltic independence, for example, should be as unambiguous as its position on economic relations with the Soviet Union. This is especially true if the Community wishes to play a role in European security policy.

But the most pressing arguments for a single EC foreign policy are more internal than external. Fashioning a Community-level foreign policy-making machine is actually a soft option for European leaders up against the hard realities of what political integration means. Compared to the concessions of national sovereignty facing them, the pooling of foreign policy-making resources would be painless.

Unifying the foreign policy process is also the best route toward the eventual political union. The European federalists seem to have overplayed their hand of late, so that member governments are drawing back from irrevocable steps toward "political union" if that means a much more powerful European Parliament and more supranational authority for the Community. A common foreign policy, however, would mean that the twelve would have to align closely many policy areas that they have so far considered to be matters of national rather than Community competence. It would be less dramatic and perhaps much more effective.

When and how will this single European Community foreign policy be fashioned? What sort of animal will it be — a tortoise or a hare, or a camel designed by committee?

It may occur quite soon. When the EC heads of government meet in Dublin next Monday and Tuesday, they probably will take the first step toward creating a single foreign policy-making process. That step will be to convene a second "intergovernmental conference" that will run parallel to the conference due to start in early December to explore European economic and monetary union.

These conferences offer member states a framework in which to negotiate changes in EC structure that are so fundamental as to require changes to the Treaty of Rome. The last such conference took six months and resulted in the Single European Act, which introduced majority voting in some areas of the 1992 program.

Giovanni Jannuzzi, the Italian diplomat who heads the European Political Cooperation secretariat in Brussels, has offered an outline of the new EC foreign policy mechanism. Speaking at a recent conference on "Europe's World Role After 1992," organized by the Luxembourg-Harvard Association, he foresaw a fairly flexible structure. Majority voting probably would not be used to impose EC foreign policies, he said; "consensus with abstentions" would be more the style.

So far, the role of Mr. Jannuzzi's secretariat has been to prevent EC countries from tripping over one another with conflicting foreign policies. The next stage will probably be to define how foreign policy-making could be integrated into the EC's present institutional arrangements. One possibility would be to create a second Council of Permanent Representatives, in which EC member states' diplomats do much of their horse-trading. One of these councils would then deal with internal Community matters and the other with foreign policy issues.

Precisely how the system might be structured remains to be seen. But it is looking increasingly as if the once proud chancelleries of Europe may soon lose their individual voices.

International Herald Tribune.

Washington's Municipal Scandal Is a Familiar Tale

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As I was cleaning out the garage the other day, a headline in an old newspaper caught my attention. "Barry Lashes Out Against Allegations of Using Drugs." This particular Washington Post happened to date only from last Sept. 16, but the running story of Mayor Marion Barry and his battle with drug allegations goes back a lot farther than that.

Last week, after finally admitting his past problems as a drug abuser, the mayor of Washington announced that he would not seek a fourth term. He is instead standing trial for drug and perjury charges stemming from the FBI cocaine-smoking sting in a Washington hotel last January. And all across America, to judge from the press reaction, people are jumping to erroneous conclusions about the meaning of the Barry saga.

It is understandable that the story caught the public's fancy. When the local U.S. attorney let it be known that he had videotaped Mr. Barry taking drugs with a fashion model girlfriend, the saga of the swinging mayor obviously intrigued people who normally have little interest in the local politics of the country's capital. Still, it was surprising to see the news of his non-candidacy positioned as the lead story in The New York Times and getting such heavy play in newspapers and television broadcasts from coast to coast.

Mr. Barry's announcement that he would not run drew far more coverage than the success that other black politicians had achieved in the immediately preceding days in winning precedent-setting, contested nominations for senator from North Carolina, governor of South Carolina and lieutenant governor of Arkansas.

I am not suggesting racism in that reaction, but it does indicate a double standard. One person's failure seems so much more riveting than others' success. Even more disturbing was the clear belief on the part of many people I met on reporting trips around the country this past year that Marion Barry was so typical of Washington politicians that he might well be able to continue in politics if he chose.

I have lunch bets to collect all across the country from people who challenged my flat assertion, even before the FBI sting that led to his indictment, that Mr. Barry was finished. Some of those people are so cynical about Washington, the political capital, that they think that literally anything goes. In other cases, they seemed to believe that the predominantly black constituency of Washington would not hold a black politician to the same standards that they themselves would expect of their elected officials.

They could not understand, or believe, that the people who were angriest at Mr. Barry were Washingtonians of both races who had witnessed the steady deterioration of local government services and standards as his personal behavior led him into deeper and deeper trouble.

The Barry story has elements of personal and political tragedy. Coming to Washington during the civil rights struggle, he showed himself a vivid personality and, quickly, a gifted politician, the first authentic, up-from-the-streets leader that the city had produced. When in 1978 he defeated Walter Washington, an important transition figure in Washington's journey from federal colony to home rule, self-government really began.

For all the embarrassment that his behavior has brought, the city today is a more vital and thriving community than before Mr. Barry became mayor. It is also a more corrupt city. Unrestrained by long-established governmental norms, and largely uninhibited by the threat of political competition, Mr. Barry and his friends followed a path of municipal favoritism deeply etched in American history.

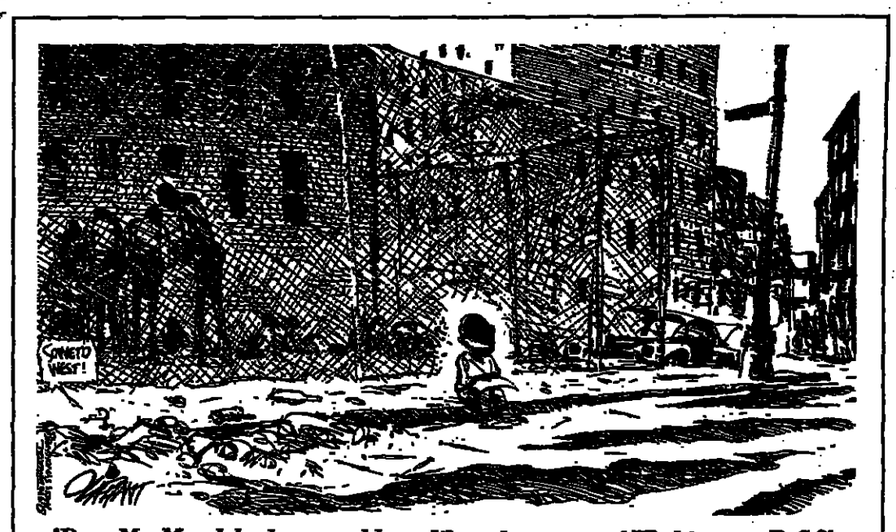
Lincoln Steffens could have covered the District Building beat blindfolded these past dozen years. The practices that landed more than a dozen officials of the Barry administration, including two deputy mayors, in court and in jail were exactly those that Mr. Steffens described almost a century ago in Cleveland, Philadelphia and other cities.

It took the contractors and developers — some of them opportunistic blacks and many of them long-established whites — very little time to set up mutually beneficial dealings with the Barry inner circle. Forgotten in all the publicity about his more recent gaudy exploits is the fact that the first taint on Mr. Barry's record was the disclosure of a sweetheart mortgage deal that a District savings and loan association gave him soon after he became mayor.

This story of money and power, of municipal corruption and personal weakness, has little to do with race. It is a familiar pattern.

The real surprise is that so many people seemed to have thought that in this wicked age and especially in this city, Marion Barry could get away with it. Whether or not he is convicted, he has lost what he most craved: power. And the people of Washington, who are better than the rest of the country apparently thinks them to be, have a chance to find leadership more worthy of their trust.

The Washington Post.



'Dear Mr. Mandela, how would you like to be mayor of Washington, D.C.?'

The Fascists in Romania May Be the Men in Power

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Is President Ion Iliescu of Romania himself a fascist? The question is not a frivolous one. It may be of no help to Romanians to know whether he is or is not, but it could clarify understanding of what is going on in that unlucky country.

Mr. Iliescu's training, of course, is Marxist, as is that of the people associated with his coming to power, nearly all of them former functionaries in Romania's Communist governments. They now describe themselves as holding post-Communist views, saying that no one today could be a Communist in Romania after the reign of the Ceausescus. But they claim that a new kind of democracy has to be created in Romania, and they question the "old" kind — the Western kind.

Mr. Iliescu certainly considers himself a man of the left. His choice of language describing the Romanian protesters who rioted last week, after the police's attempt to clear them from University Square, was Stalinist. To Mr. Iliescu the protesters were "fascists," "hooligans" (an expression favored by Nicolae Ceausescu), inspired by "foreign rightist forces determined to see that the right comes to power in all the countries of Eastern Europe." He called them "Legionnaires," an allusion to the prewar rightist "Legion of the Archangel Michael."

However, the technique Mr. Iliescu used last week to intimidate the opposition was more a characteristic of fascism than of communism. Its object was not so much the demonstrators themselves — who are, politically speaking, a small and fairly isolated group of the intelligentsia and university students — but to intimidate potential opponents of this government, by mobilizing populist xenophobia.

Communism in power has always had its workers' militias, organized paramilitary groups under Communist Party discipline. However, inciting mob violence by a part of the population against another, as Mr. Iliescu did in launching the miners against his opponents, is what fascism did repeatedly during the struggles of the 1920s and '30s.

Mr. Iliescu's was a radical populist appeal: "You, on the bottom of society — smash these people in the city who think they are better than you, and who are richer than you — educated, privileged!" It is a peculiarly powerful appeal in a country where privilege and education have always been reserved to those in the cities.

The miners suffered bitterly in the past. Their conditions of life are Zolaesque, as in the 19th century. They were the first to rebel against the Ceausescus, with illegal strikes as early as 1970. Under Ion Iliescu they have been singled out for pay increases, ample food supplies and praise. They are meant to become his personal guard and combat force in a struggle for power that clearly is not over.

The political significance of making an appeal to the miners to "restore order" in Bucharest is that President Iliescu apparently did not or could not rely on the police or army. Thus he has announced formation of a "National Guard." The army seems to have displayed considerable reserve about what was happening last week.

A populist and nationalist appeal ordinarily characterizes the right, not the Marxist left. The latter is, in theory, an internationalist movement of class solidarity. However, there is nothing unusual about a nationalist appeal in Romania. The dominant note sounded by the Ceausescu regime in its final years was nationalism — a propaganda theme, certainly, but clearly expressing Nicolae Ceausescu's wish to be known as a great national leader, not as an agent of (Russian) communism.

An interview given to the French press last month by an Iliescu associate, Gelu Voican-Voiculescu, is interesting. He is the calculatedly mysterious personage who conducted the kangaroo trial of the Ceausescus and supervised their killing and burial. (Bearded, wearing a white sweater, he figured prominently in the macabre films of those events.) He spoke of a need to go back to the "primordial traditions" of Romanian society, of a "return to sources," and he expressed his hostility to "modernism." This is distinctly fascist in flavor. Communism is self-consciously "modern," the vanguard of a perfected future.

What Mr. Voican said has another resonance as well. That prewar Legion of the Archangel Michael, to which President Iliescu alluded in attacking his opponents, was a movement preaching a return to the mystical, quasi-religious sources of Romanian nationhood. It offered no program. It said, "The country is dying for lack of *men*, not programs." Its magazine was called "Ancestral Land." It denounced alleged exploitation by foreigners and Jews.

It attacked the two corrupt and incompetent parties that governed the country before the war, the National Liberal Party and the National Peasant Party. These, unfortunately, are the same two parties which — re-established by exiles — were Mr. Iliescu's principal opponents in the national elections held earlier this spring.

The Legion of the Archangel Michael produced the quasi-fascist Iron Guard movement. It was banned in 1933, and its leaders were arrested in 1938 and eventually shot, but the movement survived and helped bring General Ion Antonescu to power as dictator when King Carol II abdicated in 1940. In authority, acting on its radically populist impulses, it set students against teachers, soldiers against officers, and formed an armed "Workers' Corps."

Nazi intelligence services toyed with supporting it, thinking it truly fascist, but Hitler prudently backed the reactionary General Antonescu, who saw that he could not share power with such a force as the Iron Guard and moved against it in January 1941, killing 400 legionnaires and imprisoning several thousand.

The character of the present government in Bucharest, as events reveal it, suggests that the legacy of the Legion of the Archangel Michael is not entirely spent. One must at the very least say that the national resentments and longings that went into the creation of such a movement more than a half-century ago endure today, and that they still are capable of producing a political response parallel to that of the 1930s and '40s. Mr. Iliescu and his colleagues are not original figures.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Bulgaria's Appeal

SOFIA — The Note forwarded to Constantinople by the Bulgarian Government is intended to be the last appeal to the Porte for its good offices. Unless, says the document, the Suzerain Power accords that assistance which the country has a right to look for, Bulgaria, on her side, will no longer consider herself bound to fulfill her obligations as a vassal State, but will set herself to work out her own salvation. The note points out that all the conditions imposed by the Berlin Treaty relative to the election of a Prince have been fulfilled in the case of the present ruler, with the sole exception of his recognition by the Porte. If that recognition is any longer withheld, the Porte, and not Bulgaria, will be responsible for the consequences.

1915: Marconi's Machine

ROME — Signor Marconi has informed Signor Natti, the former Minister, that he has invented a wireless telegraph apparatus which can intercept wireless messages within a radius of 200 miles. The machine also indicates where the transmitting wireless station is situated.

1940: Dictating Peace

BERLIN — Reports persisted here tonight [June 20] that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had chosen the environs of Compiegne, where the World War Armistice was signed in November 1918, as the setting for the armistice which he is prepared to dictate to the French, possibly tomorrow. With the roles of victor and vanquished reversed, the ceremony of twenty-one and a half years ago may be recalled in or near the railroad car in which Marshal Ferdinand Foch dictated the terms of peace to the Germans. The coach is still there, unharmed by the ravages of the present war, and Der Fuehrer desires to see Germany avenged even down to the tiniest detail of procedure.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Seize
The Inter... Important News

OPINION

Maybe as Many Slaves as Ever

By George F. Will

LONDON — South of the river, in a slightly seedy section of the city, in a down-at-the-heels building that has seen better days but not better uses, the Anti-Slavery Society is still in business, because slavery is, too. Founded in 1839, it is thought to be the world's oldest human rights organization.

As it raises its small voice amid the incessant clamor for public attention, it faces the problem of stark incredulity concerning its threshold assertion: Slavery exists.

Today there may be as many people in conditions properly denoted as slavery as there were when the society was founded, and perhaps many more. So says the society's director, Lesley Roberts.

She is not one of those flurried people one so often sees in the world of altruism, the kind who perpetually look as though they had risen late and dressed in haste. She has the brisk manner of one who has worked in banks, which she has done, and she has the restlessness to have been bored by that, which she was.

In an office lit only, and dimly, by watery sunlight that struggles through unwashed windows, she enumerates the society's concerns, beginning with chattel slavery — the total ownership of one person by another. It was officially outlawed in the Arabian Peninsula less than 20 years ago, and it may even be expanding in parts of Northern Africa, particularly Sudan.

Far more prevalent is debt bondage, especially of children. Such laborers are bound for payment of debts and are entirely subservient to a power from which there is no appeal.

There are workers in servitude in both hemispheres. Ms. Roberts says many Haitians living illegally in the Dominican Republic have been, in effect, sold to state-owned sugar plantations. But the biggest problems are in Asia, where slavery often is a particularly odious, because routinized, form of child abuse.

Children are, in a sense, "natural" slaves — a renewable source of slaves — because they are born into total dependence on adults. Children are sometimes sold outright, with prices ranging from $20 in Sudan to $200 in Bangkok.

Social traditions no longer sanctioned by laws — traditions of caste and class — can still be as strong as iron fetters. There is the tradition of giving a child for, say, a year in payment of debt — sometimes a debt incurred by parents who borrow from loan sharks, using children as collateral. At the end of the year, the person holding the child in bondage may say the child has eaten so much that the bondage must be extended.

No one knows even within several scores of millions how many children are enslaved in domestic service, in sweatshops or in Asia's huge sex trade. When computing the probable numbers, says Ms. Roberts, "it is not hard to get up to 200 million."

In India, for example, the government says there are fewer than 200,000 bonded laborers. The society's sources say 5 million. Look down, dear reader, you may be walking on them. Demand for Indian carpets soared when the price of Iranian carpets rose after the shah outlawed child labor in the early 1970s. Today in India's main carpet weaving region (small hands tie especially tight knots) there are 100,000 malnourished children employed. About 15 percent of them, according to the society, were sold into bondage in spite of the fact that India outlawed debt bondage 14 years ago.

They often work 12-hour days — poorly fed; subjected to corporal punishment; often sleeping at their looms six, sometimes seven days a week, for a weekly wage sometimes as low as $1. Today, as two centuries ago, slavery pays. The labor costs of a carpet that may sell in London for $6,000 can be as little as $20.

While sifting abundant evidence of such slavery (and worse: Millions of children, male and female, are devoured by Asia's prostitution industry), the society maintains a remarkable emotional equipoise, advocating piecemeal remedies for absolute evils. For example, it does not favor banning imports of carpets made with coerced labor. It knows that destroying the carpet industry would destroy many lives. An existing industry can be improved.

Publicity, embarrassment, persuasion, organized labor — these are among the remedies required. But the first requirement is the patience of politics, which acquires special dignity in the face of such shattering facts.

Ms. Roberts and the Anti-Slavery Society (180 Brixton Road, SW9 6AT) are echoes of the distinctive moral earnestness that redeemed the 19th century and leaven this one. "I get bored easily," she says. "This is not boring."

Washington Post Writers Group.

Shouting at One Another To Pass the Time of Day

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — Here is a proposition to which most Americans surely would agree: These should be good times for the United States of America. The Cold War is over and, impolitic though it may be to say so, it looks for all the world as if the West won. The American economy has been on a binge for nearly a decade, with low inflation and high employment. Environmental problems that only recently seemed intractable are now beginning to yield as clean air legislation and voluntary recycling take hold.

Yes, there is a lot left to be done, and only Dr. Pangloss would say that we're doing all of it. The budget deficit, the homeless, AIDS, the infrastructure, the inner cities, drugs, industrial productivity — the list of social and economic woes is long, make no mistake about it. Yet if in 1980 — remember the great American "malaise"? — someone had told us that a decade later things would look as promising as they do now, wouldn't most Americans have signed up for a celebration?

So what I want to know is: If these are such happy times for so many Americans, why is it that so many seem to hate each other so much? Has anyone else noticed it — the nastiness, the meanness and vituperation that suddenly and inexplicably have become the order of the day? The president may have been elected on a "kinder, gentler" platform, but we seem to have opted for the darker side of that campaign, the one that wrapped itself in the flag and then gave us Willie Horton. We have become bitter and suspicious toward each other, quick to take offense and just as quick to give it.

The signs are everywhere, from the trivial to the blatant. Go to Memorial Stadium in Baltimore and you will be shocked at the venom with which "fans" now boo Cal Ripken Jr., one of the few genuinely admirable figures in American sport, for the capital crime of a prolonged batting slump.

Make a move on the road that some other driver doesn't like, and watch out. Twice in recent weeks I've been screamed at by urban cowboys in pickup trucks, not to mention given every obscene gesture in the book, because I failed to drive according to their own rules, whatever those might be.

Speaking of obscene gestures, the hottest comedian around is something called Andrew Dice Clay, whose stock in trade is "humor" directed at blacks, women, homosexuals and the members of any other identifiable group he scorns or dislikes.

The squabbling over "obscenity" in works of "art" has so divided those on both sides of the issue that they have lost all capacity to speak civilly about each other. Instead they hurl slurs and innuendo as enthusiastically as rice is tossed at a wedding.

Speaking of slurs and innuendo, have you listened to the abortion "debate" lately? That's no debate, officer, that's a shooting match. A question of the most painfully complex moral and ethical nature has been reduced by those on both sides — but with a special nod to the "pro-life" side — to an exercise in character assassination. If this is the way serious issues are debated in America today, well, God save the Republic.

And while She's at it: God save the flag. That poor old piece of cloth is in danger of being torn to shreds by all the scoundrels — chief among them of course the Great Equivocator in the White House — who have seized the latest Supreme Court decision on flag burning as an excuse to flaunt their patriotism. So what if their theatrics oversimplify the issue and encourage divisiveness in the body politic? Isn't divisiveness the order of the day?

You bet it is. If you try, however politely, to raise a question that touches on what any racial, ethnic or special interest group regards as its own preserve, you are best advised to get out your health insurance card; you're going to need it.

Question the innocence of Marion Barry or the desirability of an "Afro-centric" school curriculum, and in some African-American eyes you are a "racist." Wonder aloud about the wisdom of promiscuous homosexual activity in the age of AIDS, and many homosexuals dismiss you as "homophobic." Express a reservation about the more radical brands of feminism, and you are blown out of the water as a "sexist."

If you are a young black man or woman, try enrolling in a predominantly white college or university. The frats and sororities aren't interested. The professors don't call on you in class. The college newspaper publishes racial jokes and cartoons. So you join the Black Student Alliance and stick with your own kind — just like the members of the Gay and Lesbian Alliance and the Feminist Alliance and the White Men's Alliance and every other alliance within which two or more similarly aggrieved have taken shelter. Then you get to spend four years of college hating the members of all the other groups, just the way they hate you.

All you need to do is show your face on the street, and in a minute or two someone will come along who doesn't like the look of it or the color of it or the haircut of it, and who doesn't mind telling you so — especially if he or she has the safety of numbers.

Remember that notorious photograph of white mothers screaming and spitting at a little black girl as she desegregated a school in New Orleans? That was ancient history, right? Well, take your camera right along to Bensonhurst, here in June of 1990, and see what kind of picture you come away with.

The question is: What's going on here? Why has a country that seemed for most of the postwar era to be heading, however slowly and hesitantly, toward that "more perfect Union" envisioned two centuries ago, suddenly plunged itself into a rash of acrimonious disunion? Why has a quarter century of genuine racial progress left us in what is most charitably described as a state of racial disquiet? Why has calumny rather than conciliation become our preferred method of political discourse? Why is there so much meanness in the air?

Your guess is good as mine. Probably better. But there is something to be said, I think, for the argument that we are simply bored. For all the disputation and dislocation of the postwar years, middle-class America has had it pretty easy for more than four decades. Add to this an international situation that has gone overnight from apocalyptic confrontation to tempests in distant teapots, and what it comes down to is that we have time on our hands.

Human nature, in such circumstances, is just like Mother Nature: It abhors a vacuum. So Americans have figured out a nice way to fill it. Instead of drawing together in common cause against fierce enemies or terrible problems, we have split asunder in petty contention over minor disagreements — minor, at least, by contrast with the overarching issues of the postwar years. We have gone complacent and smug. We also have been encouraged, in the prevailing atmosphere of recent years, to vote the old "I'm for Me First" ticket, introduced as a joke by Roger Price in the 1950s but elevated to received wisdom by Ronald Reagan and his apparatchiks.

So what it says here is: If these are the good times, Lord protect us against the bad.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Their Own Masters

Regarding "German Nuclear Presents for South Asia" (Opinion, June 15) by Gary Milhollin:

Referring to the risk of nuclear war between India and Pakistan, the writer states that "if such a thing happens, West Germany will be primarily to blame" because it sold nuclear equipment to both sides. Primarily? How unconsciously, inadvertently, sadly patronizing. India and Pakistan are ruled by big boys and girls. Any war between them, nuclear or conventional, is primarily the responsibility and the fault of India or Pakistan or both.

BOB JOYCE.
London.

Yes, a Swedish Model

Regarding "A Swedish Model, or a Swedish Warning, for the East?" (June 12) by Jim Hoagland:

There is a mythological land called Sweden, where economic depravity dominates. This land has rising deficits, soaring interest rates and crashing productivity. It is a frightening place to live, and serves only as a role model for those nations seeking economic suicide. This land was created by newspaper columnists who issue grave warnings to Eastern Europe.

There is a real nation called Sweden where people can fish and swim in the clean city waters, go for peaceful walks in the dark of night, and feel secure that bad luck will not leave them destitute.

As an American living in Sweden, I feel qualified to advise Eastern Europe: Go Sweden's route. Economic indicators alone do not describe an economy. The United States has been showing good growth for years — not only in GNP, but in the numbers of homeless, of mothers forced to work full-time, of elderly who must sell their belongings to pay their doctors, of drug addicts. Many of the countries with statistically successful economies suffer social and environmental woes that are foreign to Sweden.

Cultural preservation, workers' rights, the environment — these things are secondary to economic development in today's world. Sweden surely could balance its budget by aiming to have the symptoms of less-caring countries. But what would it be then?

I live in Sweden and pay the exorbitant taxes. But it is worth every cent to be able to live in a part of the world where competition is still servant to caring.

LARRY MULLIN.
Stockholm.

Chinese in Bondage

No matter what the Chinese government says, its only interest is to preserve the privileges of Communist Party bureaucrats. In China, equality means that the masses will be equally oppressed. One propaganda slogan says, "No future in China without the Communist Party." "Without" should be replaced by "with."

IWAKAWA YASUHISA.
Tokyo.

Soviet Contributions

I have read with extreme interest the opinion article "Exit Communism: Great, but What Will Keep Us Honest Now?" by Robert Littell *(April 24)*. The October Revolution and the mere existence of Soviet-style socialism did indeed contribute decisively to the progress of the rest of the world. Would India, and all other Asian and African countries which followed, have become independent in 1947 without the existence of this alternative system? I doubt it.

And what about the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union to the victory over Hitler? By an irony of history, the totalitarian Stalinist regime saved the democratic nations of Europe from enslavement by the Nazis. And I do not think that the capitalist world will return to the unbridled liberalism of the 19th century and to the exploitation of the undeveloped and underdeveloped countries.

The world definitely has changed. Many of the original socialist ideas, like social security, are now universally accepted. Nobody wants to return, and nobody could return even if he wished, to the status quo ante.

A. DNALLOR.
Boulogne, France.

Let's Use 'U.S.E.'

A reader suggests the name Condominium of Europe for a united continent *(Letters, May 24)*. By honoring the singularly successful U.S. model for uniting diverse regions of an entire continent, from the Arctic to subtropical climes, the name United States of Europe would be a statement of intent by Europeans to succeed as well.

RUDOLF VOLL.
Hong Kong.

The Person to Put First

Barbara Bush's admonition to Wellesley College graduates *("Mrs. Bush's Advice: Put Family First," June 2)* ignores the experiences of millions of women who did just that and lived to regret that they did not acquire skills or put their knowledge to use.

Indeed, it is easy to regret time spent with "a husband, a friend, a child or a parent" if one's personal development was lost in the altruistic shuffle. Husbands leave, friends move on, children grow up and parents die. In the end, women have more to offer all of them if they manage to retain a healthy sense of their own needs.

MARION HUNT.
Lieurey, France.

On Capital Punishment

Regarding "The People's Choice: Back to the Death Penalty" (May 19) by E.J. Dionne Jr.:

Because civilized societies have advanced the ideal of the due process of law and fair trial, they have divorced the committing of a crime from the retribution which follows it. This has diffused the extreme emotion present at the scene of a crime, where the impulse to exact an eye for an eye is understandable. Rational deliberation must first take place in a courtroom.

In inflicting the death penalty, someone has to throw a switch, pull a trigger, give an injection or drop a trap door for someone else to die. Civilized societies should never commission anyone to carry out a death sentence.

JOSEF ERNST.
Cologne.

D-D-Don't Get Excited

Regarding "World Cup Wrap-Up" (Sports, June 16):

We read that "Peter Shilton, England's goalkeeper, is remaing ccalm before his impending world record 120th international appearance." It seems to be your typesetter who is nervous instead.

JOHN PARKES.
Lugano, Switzerland.

10 YEARS AGO

1940: Dictating Peace

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Melanoma: Darker Side Of Suntans

Fatality Toll Spirals Up

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As unregenerate sunbathers head for the world's beaches, scientists are struggling to undo the damage of tanning. They are racing to devise new therapies against malignant melanoma, the deadly skin cancer that is rising faster than any other.

But Dr. Fred T. Valentine, an immunologist at New York University Medical Center, warned: "The best thing to do about melanoma is not to get it. That's the lesson folks still have to learn."

"There is no such thing as a safe suntan," said Dr. Darrell S. Rigel, a dermatologist and melanoma specialist at New York University Medical Center.

Melanoma is a cancer of the melanocytes, the cells that produce skin pigment. It is less common than basal cell carcinoma, a relatively benign type of skin tumor that usually appears on the face or hands and rarely spreads beyond the skin.

Researchers say that while a bad sunburn in childhood presents an unusually high risk of melanoma later in life, no tanning is harmless.

Other risk factors include a family history of the disease, a fair complexion and blond or red hair, and a noticeably freckled back and shoulders, indicating excessive sun exposure.

The highest rate of melanoma in the world is in Queensland, Australia, where many fair-skinned people of Irish and English extraction live beneath the sub-equatorial sun. But blacks and Asians also develop melanoma, although at a much lower rate than do whites.

At several recent cancer meetings, epidemiologists and dermatologists presented stark new figures on melanoma. They reported that the incidence of the skin malignancy has doubled since 1980, and that it continues to soar by 4 percent to 5 percent a year worldwide.

In that same period, they said, malignant melanoma climbed from being the third most common cancer among women between the ages of 25 and 29, to its current status as number one for the group, and the ninth most common cancer overall in the United States.

Last year, 27,300 people were diagnosed with melanoma, and 6,000 died of the disease.

"It's a near epidemic," said Dr. Rigel. "To have something double in 10 years is really amazing. No other cancer has this rate of increase."

Many researchers are working to design new therapies against the disease. When caught early enough, melanoma tumors, which resemble moles, can be surgically removed and the cancer completely cured. But once the malignancy has spread from the skin to other parts of the body, melanoma is among the most aggressive and lethal of cancers, resisting traditional methods of chemotherapy and radiation.

Researchers now believe that a far more promising approach for treating advanced melanoma is to coax the immune system to recognize melanoma cells as deadly and to destroy them. Some investigators have crafted vaccines that spur the immune system to recognize melanoma cells and to produce antibodies and white blood cells to fight them.

Several of these vaccines are in or nearing large-scale clinical trials. Other investigators are employing powerful hormones like interferon and interleukin-2 to stimulate an immune response in patients.

Some scientists blame part of the melanoma epidemic on the use of industrial and commercial chemicals that are thought to be depleting the ozone layer, the stratum of the upper atmosphere that blocks out many dangerous ultraviolet rays.

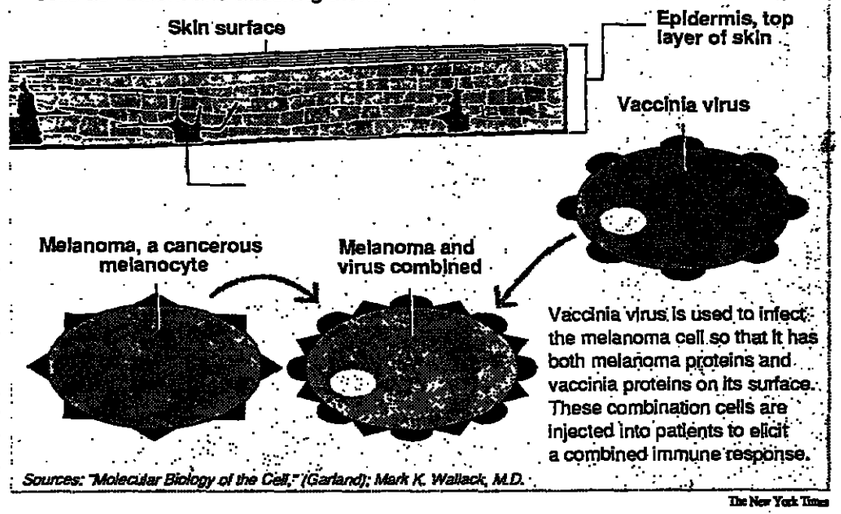
But the theory is hotly contested, and most researchers believe that a more important cause is the recent obsession with tanning.

They say that the steep rise in melanoma began when the bronzed "healthy" look replaced the porcelain complexion as a physical ideal, a trend that began on a wide scale in the '50s.

"It's insidious because there's a 20- to 30-year lag period before the sun damage becomes clinically apparent," said Dr. Rigel. "What we're seeing now are the cancers that were initiated in the '60s and '70s." Strong sunscreens were not yet widely available.

An Approach to a Melanoma Vaccine

Researchers hope to coax the immune system into recognizing melanoma cells as virulent and attacking them.



Sources: "Molecular Biology of the Cell," (Garland); Mark K. Wallack, M.D.

The New York Times

HEALTH Q&A

AIDS: A World Effort

Michael McGannon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France.

I've heard so much about the AIDS crisis in the high risk groups, but so little about AIDS and women and children. What has been done worldwide?

The Geneva-based World Health Organization (WHO), at the 85th session of its executive board, heard the director-general, Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, announce that World AIDS Day (Dec. 1, 1990) would be devoted to women and AIDS.

In November 1989, a conference jointly organized by the French government and WHO focused on the implications of AIDS on women and children. Other organizations, including the International Working Group on Women and HIV/AIDS, the Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (SWAA) and the Red Cross, operate at a private level.

These organizations are helping to bring the monumental problem to the light of day: surveys of pregnant women in Uganda have shown that up to 24 percent have the AIDS virus (against 3 percent in New York and 1 percent in Paris). WHO has estimated that by the end of 1992, a total of 350,000 women worldwide will have contracted AIDS, more than three times the number at the end of the 1980s. In countries where prostitution flourishes, transmission from men to women is extensive. Globally, of the estimated 6 million infected with HIV, a third are women. In fact, in areas of the world such as Africa where AIDS is predominantly a heterosexual disease, women might well be considered to be "a high-risk group."

As an American living in Europe, passing through menopause has been difficult. I am concerned about osteoporosis but all the doctors I speak with are hesitant to prescribe estrogen replacement for me. What can I do?

Your doctors' hesitancy is perfectly appropriate. There is a debate raging in the international medical community regarding the risks and benefits of estrogen replacement therapy (ERT) in menopausal women.

> *By the end of 1992, a total of 350,000 women worldwide will have contracted AIDS, experts say.*

The benefits of estrogen in menopausal symptoms (hot flashes, mood swings and so on), osteoporosis (also known as "brittle bone disease"), and coronary heart disease are well established. The risks, which must be weighed against the benefits, include two hormonally dependent cancers: uterine cancer, which has been substantially reduced by concomitant use of progestin, and breast cancer.

The verdict is still out on the breast cancer risk, as more than 20 international studies have yet to demonstrate either a clear risk or a clear protective effect of ERT.

Until the jury is back on ERT, you can protect yourself from osteoporosis by ensuring adequate calcium intake (about 1000 mg per day), quit smoking (if you do), and get plenty of weight-bearing exercise, such as walking.

I am told that I have a gallstone. Your advice please.

Probably the most important aspect of your condition is whether this gallstone has caused you any symptoms or was it merely noticed by your doctor on a routine radiograph. If your gallstone has persistently caused you even mild symptoms, you would be wise to have your gall bladder and stone surgically removed. This strategy would prevent an acute attack, a medical emergency, and all its complications.

If you have no symptoms, a relatively new procedure, pioneered in Europe, may be for you. Lithotripsy (literally, "stone busters") uses sound waves to crumble a large stone into dust particles that pass easily. To qualify for this, the stone must be mobile, not too calcified, composed largely of cholesterol (unlike pigment stones), and your gall bladder must be functioning well.

Monitor your weight and cholesterol levels.

Saline Agriculture Holds Promise for Third World

By Ruth Bond
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Agricultural scientists say advances in identifying and developing plants that thrive in salt water and salty soils may help alleviate severe food shortages in developing countries.

In the last decade, scientists have domesticated wild plants known as halophytes, which thrive in salt water and are sources of food, fodder and fuel. They have worked to make conventional crops more salt-tolerant through crossbreeding and have developed hybrid species that can repair soils ruined by salinization and supplement food supplies for animals and people.

Farmers are beginning to increase food supplies by growing grasses in the sand dunes of the Nile, and food grains on the coastal dunes near Bhavnagar, India, lands once believed to be too soaked with salt to support crops.

Sweeter, tastier tomatoes and melons made more salt-tolerant through crossbreeding are being grown with drip irrigation in desert settlements in Egypt and Israel.

In Pakistan, a hybrid grass called sordan is not only providing food for cattle but also improving soil ruined by poor farming practices so that it can once again grow conventional crops.

Methods used in these areas can work in Africa and other parts of the Third World, the scientists say.

While current research provides a basis of hope for combating food shortages, there are still many unanswered questions and problems in saline agriculture, including the high costs of many methods. Scientists are divided over which aspects of saline agriculture offer the most promise for increasing the food supply in starving nations.

Scientists like James W. O'Leary, director of the Environmental Laboratory at the University of Arizona in Tucson, believe that the most promise lies in the domestication of salt-tolerant plants.

Others, like Dov Pasternak, an agricultural scientist and professor at Ben Gurion University of the Negev in Israel, say that making conventional crops like tomatoes, cotton and melons more salt-tolerant will be more useful.

Researchers at the U.S. Salinity Laboratory in Riverside, California, are studying the genes and development of hybrid plants to create new salt-tolerant species.

Millions of acres of land worldwide are not used for crops because their saline content is too high or available water is too salty for irrigation. These lands include coastal deserts where only seawater is available, former farmland with soil that has been ruined by poor irrigation practices and arid areas atop salt lakes or underground brackish water.

SCIENTISTS say there is an increasing need to develop saline agriculture as the world's population grows and available farmland decreases.

"There is today big pressure on the semi-arid and arid land of the world — population pressure," said Dr. Pasternak. But he added that those countries have saline water that can be used to feed people who are starving in those areas.

"I believe that the knowledge that we have developed can be used in all deserts of the world," he said, asserting that every desert has saline water that has not been used to grow crops.

Scientists say that salt has reduced productivity on about 49.4 million acres of the world's irrigated land, threatening the economies of arid countries like Egypt, Iraq and Pakistan, where irrigation is the foundation of agriculture.

A report published in April by the National Research Council listed hundreds of salt-tolerant plants, including grasses, shrubs and trees that "could contribute significantly to the developing world's supply of food, fiber, fuel and fodder."

Dr. O'Leary said many of the plants discussed in the report, like several salt-tolerant grasses that can be used to feed cattle and whose seeds can be used to make bread, could make good crops and bring into use lands that now cannot be used for agriculture.

It identifies salt-tolerant shrubs and trees like those belonging to the genus Prosopis or Eucalyptus, which can be grown on salty marginal lands and can be used for cooking and heating.

Other plants identified in the report include several species of a halophyte called Acacia, found in Australia, which are rich in nutrients and higher in energy, protein and fat than wheat or rice.

But scientists say several problems remain: The management of such crops requires advanced irrigation. Dr. O'Leary said the cost of carrying out many crop management programs has not yet been addressed. "It's not going to be cheap," he said, referring to the cost of labor and materials like pipes and pumps.

Dr. Pasternak recently abandoned research on halophytes because he has been more successful in increasing the salt tolerance of conventional crops.

Calling halophytes the answer to the Third World food crisis "is too presumptuous," he said. "It has not been proven yet. The only use for halophytes is for forage."

Dr. Pasternak, using drip irrigation, works primarily with water containing 5,000 to 7,000 parts per million of salt. Seawater contains 35,000 to 38,000 parts per million.

Dr. O'Leary conceded that Dr. Pasternak "is probably right" in focusing on conventional crops instead of halophytes. But he said it was "highly unlikely that conventional plants will be adapted to high levels of salinity" of 10,000 parts per million and above.

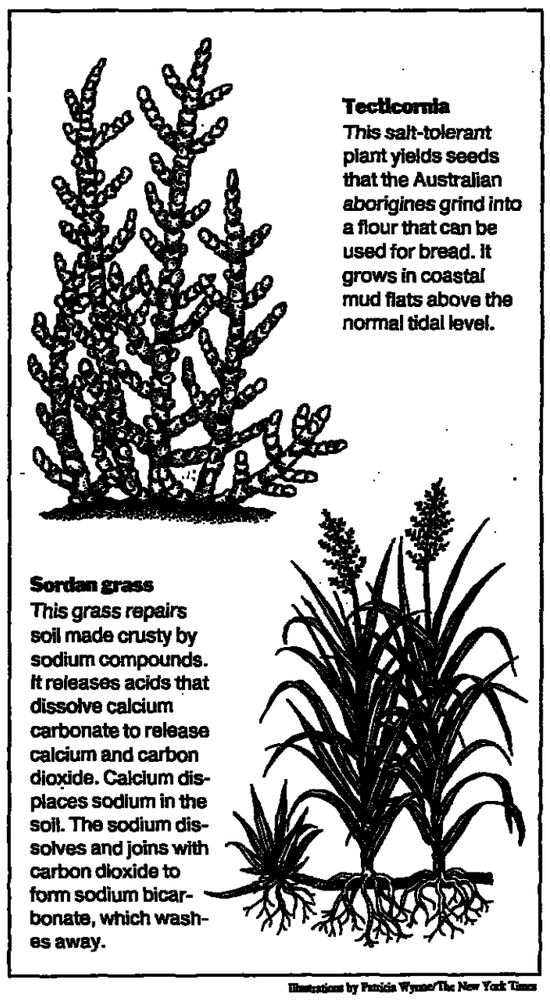
Dr. Pasternak recently completed a project in Egypt where he introduced drip irrigation in sand dunes of the Nile to produce melons out of season.

In drip irrigation, instead of periodically wetting an entire field, water is constantly dripped on the soil around the roots of plants through a hose run along crop rows.

Dr. Pasternak said the salinity produced tastier and sweeter fruit.

Scientists at the U.S. Agricultural Research Service in Kimberly, Idaho, have worked successfully in Pakistan with a hybrid grass called sordan, which can be used as feed for cattle and can repair damaged land. In Pakistan and other parts of the Third World, a major problem for farmers is the prevalence of lands called sodic, which no longer have a high concentration of different types of salts, but contain only sodium that has been chemically adsorbed on the clay.

Sordan grass, the result of breeding between a plant called sorghum and Sudan grass, can repair the damage in sodic soils and reclaim the land so that it can once again be used to grow conventional crops.



Tecticornia
This salt-tolerant plant yields seeds that the Australian aborigines grind into a flour that can be used for bread. It grows in coastal mud flats above the normal tidal level.

Sordan grass
This grass repairs soil made crusty by sodium compounds. It releases acids that dissolve calcium carbonate to release calcium and carbon dioxide. Calcium displaces sodium in the soil. The sodium dissolves and joins with carbon dioxide to form sodium bicarbonate, which washes away.

Illustrations by Patricia Wynne/The New York Times

Hardest Code Cracked

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

TWO mathematicians, working with hundreds of colleagues on a thousand computers, have broken a code viewed by many cryptographers and security experts as virtually impenetrable.

The feat, in which the mathematicians factored one of the world's "most wanted" numbers, means that many security-minded organizations will need to change their cryptographic systems.

"In the long run, mathematical breakthroughs like this will make everyone more cautious about how far one must go to keep a message private," said Arjen Lenstra of Bellcore, the research arm of the major regional telephone companies, who with Mark Manasse of Digital Machine Corp. successfully factored a 155-digit number — a feat many mathematicians had believed to be prohibitively difficult, if not impossible.

Cryptographic systems are used to encode messages and data before they are sent among banks, corporations, governments, the military — anyone wishing to avoid having computerized mail perused by outsiders. The sender encodes messages using a many-digit number that would be difficult or impossible to factor.

Factoring a number means finding the prime numbers by which it can be divided evenly. A prime number is one that can only be divided evenly by 1 and by itself. For example, 15 factors into 3 5. And 105 factors into 3 5 7. Only someone who knows the factors of the large number can decode the message.

Until now, it was thought virtually impossible to factor a number 155 digits long, and many cryptographic systems used numbers that long to encode their messages.

The work of Lenstra and Manasse, and hundreds of mathematicians who plugged the Bellcore program into their computers at night to solve additional parts of the problem, changes the game. Lenstra now says security-minded users must find numbers greater than 200 digits in order to feel safe.

Lenstra and Manasse found that the 155-digit number could be factored by 7-digit number, a 49-digit number and a 99-digit number.

[The current factoring landmark is the latest in a series of what to mathematicians have been breathtaking feats, The New York Times reported. In 1971, mathematicians scored a coup by factoring a 40-digit number. Ten years ago, a 50-digit number was thought to be all but impossible to factor. Then, with advances in research that led to unexpected shortcuts, 60-, 70- and 80-digit numbers fell. A year and a half ago, a 100-digit number was cracked.]

IN BRIEF

Supernova of 1054 Seen in Indian Bowl

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (NYT) — When the prehistoric Mimbres Indians of New Mexico looked at the moon, they saw not the "man in the moon" but a "rabbit in the moon." For early Meso-American people, the rabbit came to symbolize the moon.

On the morning of July 5, 1054, the Mimbres Indians saw a new object shining in the east, close to the crescent moon. The object remained visible in daylight for many days. One observer recorded the apparition with a black and white painting of a rabbit curled into a crescent shape with a small sunburst at the tip of one foot.

Thus was left what archaeologists and astronomers call the most unambiguous evidence ever found that people in the Western Hemisphere observed with awe and some sophistication the exploding star, or supernova, that created the Crab nebula. The light of the nebula, visible by telescope in the constellation Taurus, is the best-known remnant of a recorded supernova.

Dr. R. Robert Robbins, an astronomer at the University of Texas at Austin, said a Mimbres bowl decorated with the painting is "the most certain record of the supernova that has ever been discovered outside China and Japan" and provides new insights about the astronomical accomplishment of North American Indians.

Sunburst at foot of "rabbit in the moon" is thought to depict supernova.

Scientists Closing In On Black Hole Traces

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (LAT) — Giant "blobs" of material have been found near the center of the Milky Way galaxy, and scientists believe this may be their best look yet at a black hole.

No one has been able to prove that black holes exist, but with increasingly powerful tools, like giant radio telescopes, scientists believe that they are getting closer.

Scientists told an American Astronomical Society meeting here that they believe they have identified the "blobs" — most likely clouds of hot, charged gas particles — around an object known as Sagittarius A. They hope that additional study will prove it to be the black hole that scientists suspect lurks at the heart of the galaxy.

Americans, French Create a New Laser

WASHINGTON (WP) — A U.S. and French research team has announced the creation of a laser beam with power equivalent to 40 times the total electrical generating capacity of the United States.

The 9-centimeter-wide (3.5-inch), 20-trillion-watt stream of light was created by focusing and concentrating light waves using a new technique known as "chirped pulse" amplification.

The work by physicists at the University of Michigan and the French Atomic Energy Commission, puts scientists closer to their goal of a laser capable of taking three-dimensional photos of microscopic structures within living cells.

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Herald Tribune

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9 Glutton
12 Heeling, as a ship
14 Ending with citron
15 Kind of contract
17 *Simpleton*
19 "—— to bed," said the grease monkey
20 Mousers in Madrid
21 Up-to-date; precisely
23 Native Israelis
25 With "The," a Stravinsky ballet
26 Business org.
27 Places for *prides*
29 Demolishes a Soho flat
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31 Battling ——, light heavyweight champ: 1922-23
32 Ordinal suffix
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35 Small change
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49 Zeus turned her *into a* nightingale
50 Gen. Eaker
51 "I cannot bear —— tears": Virgil
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55 "Poosh 'Em Up" Tony —— of baseball
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57 Nipa
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64 Blow Z's
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3 Edith Bunker types, to Archie
4 Klugman in "The Odd Couple"
5 —— *up* (inspirits)
6 U.N. workers' group
7 Leachman of films
8 Hoglike animal
9 High muck-a-mucks
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22 *Actor Frobe*
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40 Scorch
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48 "The Magic Flute" composer
49 Songlike
52 A Stu in the movies
54 Laborers
56 Game played with 32 cards
59 Literary monogram
60 Wrath
61 One of two in soccer

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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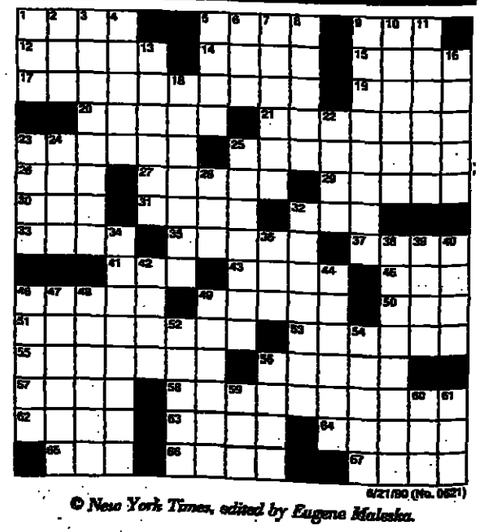

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8/21/90 (No. 0621)

International Herald Tribune A Special Report

Thursday, June 21, 1990

Technology Quarterly

Japanese Test Solar Lighting Via Fiber Optics

By Patrick L. Smith

TOKYO — When Yoko Mori accepted an honorary doctor of science degree from Carnegie-Mellon University last month, the occasion was a sadly diminished triumph. Although it celebrated the inventor of the most promising solar-light project Japan has yet developed, Mrs. Mori, a recognized art historian, received the tribute to her husband's work only a few months after his death at 57 from a liver ailment.

Kei Mori spent almost a decade bringing an integrated solar lighting system, based on roof-mounted glass lenses and fiber-optic cable, from the pure-concept stage through the drawing boards and into prototype. In a commencement speech at Carnegie-Mellon last month, Volker Hartkopf, a professor of architecture, termed the system Dr. Mori's "single most important contribution to the next century."

> The idea is to bring sunlight into the sunless world of the city dweller.

That generous accolade describes a lighting system that has now been in production since 1985 without winning widespread acceptance. Nonetheless, the myriad applications of the Himawari (Sunflower) system, as it is named, have never seemed more timely than now, as chronic environmental problems mount around the world.

"We view the first five years of production as experimental," said Magoichiro Chatani, an adviser at La Foret Engineering & Information Service Co., Dr. Mori's company. "This is still a new technology, and we're not yet fully aware of all the applications possible."

The Himawari system generated enormous excitement when it was first unveiled, and it is easy to see why. In 1985, when Dr. Mori presented the system at a science exposition in Tsukuba, the high-tech research center outside Tokyo, he placed it next to a giant tomato plant that had borne more than 10,000 tomatoes under his invention's glare.

The basic elements of the Himawari are its lens formations and the light-conducting material it uses, but there is more to the system than that, as a visitor to La Foret's modest headquarters in central Tokyo soon discovers. Sitting somewhat incongruously atop the aging six-story building are several large half-globes that look like oversized spotlights pointing into the sky.

Each of these contains clusters of glass lenses that collect sunlight — the smallest model has 18 lenses and the largest 196 — and each globe is equipped with an electric motor programmed to rotate the globe along with the sun.

What distinguishes these machines first is the way they focus the light they collect. By calculating the focal points of ultraviolet, infrared and visible rays, Dr. Mori was able to filter out the first two by adjusting the lenses to the focal point only of visible light; the light derived from the Himawari lenses brings with it all the beneficial qualities of sunlight, while the harmful effects are eliminated.

Visible light is then carried from the rooftop into the building's interior through fiber optic cables, which are connected to either one lens or a cluster of them, depending on the strength of the light desired. This innovative marriage of solar light collection and fiber-optic technology enables the Himawari system not just to carry light deep into the recesses of skyscrapers, but to bring the properties of sunlight into the sunless places where urban dwellers spend so much of their time.

The old La Foret building is also a showplace of applications: There are coffee plants flourishing on the fifth floor, a solar-powered "sun sauna" next door, a solar-equipped hospital bed and spotlights along the ceiling ranging in diameter from scarcely the size of a needle to the size of a healthy apple. A greenhouse functions by way of a mirror that moves the length of its area, reflecting light downward from a fiber-optic terminal set at one end.

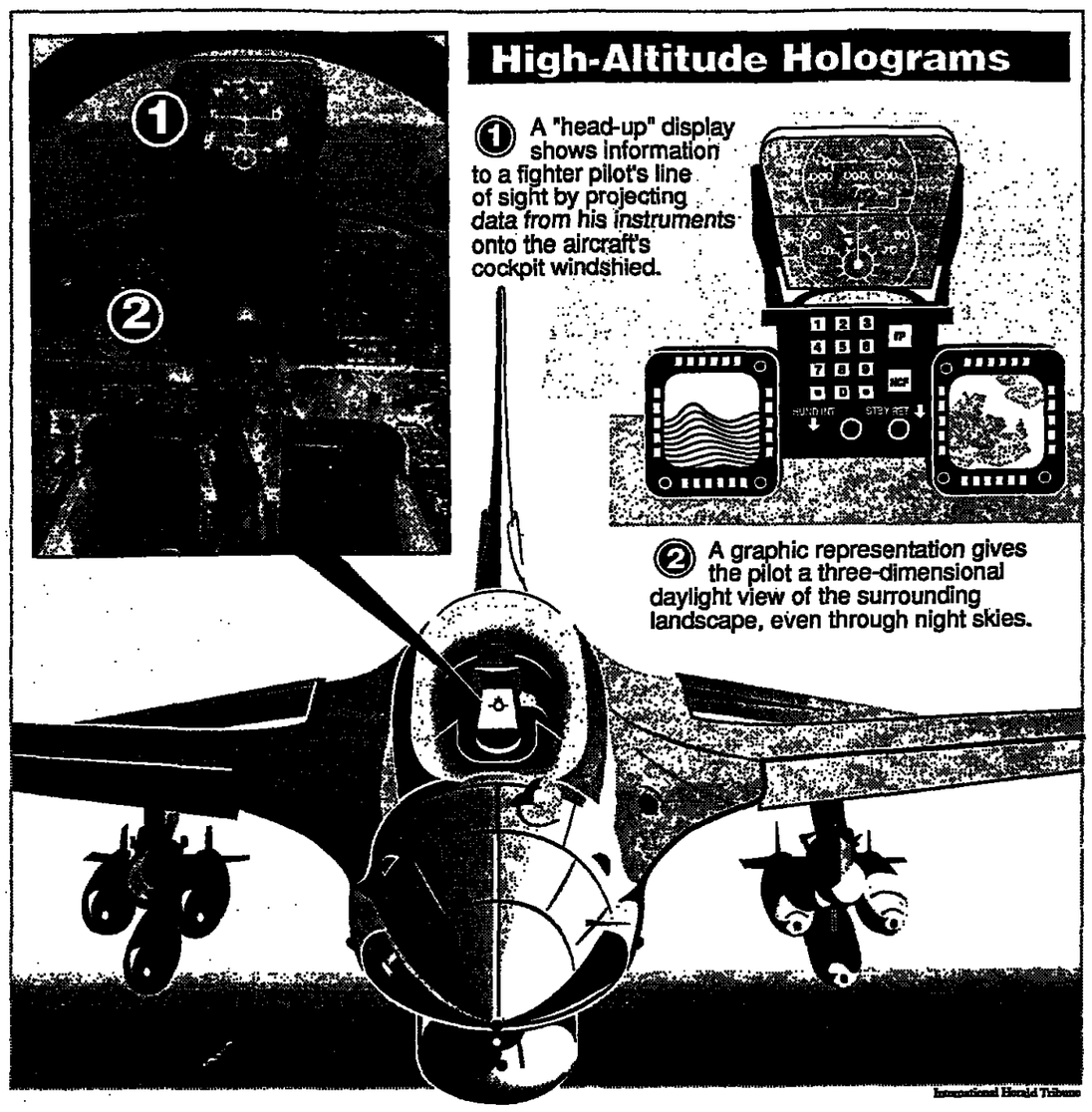
La Foret has sold some 400 Himawari units over the past decade, virtually all of them in Japan. And the initiated amateur can spot Himawari structures from time to time around Tokyo and in some of the islands' smaller cities: They illuminate museums, hotels, underground rail stations, private homes and office-and-entertainment complexes with a light that is unusual for its combination of clarity and softness.

There are also scientific applications, the most important of which are in health care and food production. The "biogenerator," for instance, is a promising antidote to carbon dioxide buildup in urban areas and the increasingly evident problem of global warming.

By applying Himawari light to transparent tanks of waterborne algae, the system stimulates rapid and continual photosynthesis, the results of which are oxygen production and carbon dioxide consumption. Underwater aquaculture is another potential application.

Why has the system stalled as a commercial venture? There is

Continued on page 12



Holographics: New Eyes for Pilots

By Robert Bailey

LONDON — The fascinating world of holography for most of us means consumer novelty items such as watch faces, pendants, plaques or even corn flakes packages portraying images in what appears as three-dimensional forms. There is, though, a more serious side to holographic science and one that has largely focused until recently on the military field.

A significantly wider range of uses are now being steadily identified. This broader approach, coupled with the development of a capability to produce very-high-quality holographic optical elements in volume quantities, seems likely to open up new, and sometimes spectacular, areas of application.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Spatial Imaging Group, led by Steve Benton, has demonstrated a rudimentary hologram using very-high-powered computer processing. The potential of holographic television linkups for video conferencing is clear.

Such a form of communication, used in conjunction with the latest facsimile machines, could allow contract negotiations to be conducted over thousands of miles. The person you would otherwise have traveled to see would appear to be in the same room as yourself.

Developments in practical terms will depend on the pace of computer technology's own advances but it is no longer merely the science fiction concept displayed in movies.

Up to now, the most advanced applications in holographic science have related to combat aircraft, where holographic optical elements are crucial components for the latest "head up displays," or HUDs, a system that projects information to a fighter pilot's line of sight. This is done by displaying data from his instruments onto the cockpit windshield of the aircraft.

In high-performance combat jets the need to accommodate a mass of flight systems and electronics means that such cockpit space is at a premium. The requirement to provide more information on the windshield and increase the instantaneous field of vision of pilots was difficult to meet with conventional HUD systems.

Holographic optics has provided the answer. The optical elements in these are made to reflect a minute part of the visible spectrum. However, this reflection can be tuned to a specific angle to show nearly 100 percent of a cathode ray tube display. Such advances have been life saving. For a pilot flying in excess of 500 meters (1,632 feet) a second, particularly in a real combat situation, the time taken to refocus eyes from instruments to the world outside can be critical.

The very latest HUDs are being used to equip the U.S. Air Force's F-16 fighter squadrons. These aircraft deploy the Low Altitude Navigation Targeting Infra Red for Night (LANTIRN) system, which allows a pilot to see through pitch black night skies, or through dense cloud, with the HUD providing a green tinged "daylight" view.

A small number of companies produce the holographic elements that go into the production of military-specification HUDs. These include Hughes Aircraft and Kaiser Electronics in the United States, Thomson-CSF in France and Pilkington Optronics in Britain, which is supplying optical elements for the F-16 LANTIRN HUD systems produced by GEC Avionics.

Partly as a result of a need to meet the demanding air force procurement requirements that have been set over many years, Pilkington has devised methods to manufacture very-high-performance holographic optical elements in quantity as opposed to piecemeal construction in a laboratory.

"Until now industry has been wary of accepting holography as a mature and viable manufacturing process," says the company's

Continued on page 12

Gene Research Spurs Work on Cancer Drugs

Causation Theory Underpins New Approaches to Therapy

By Michael Balter

PARIS — Almost 20 years have passed since President Richard Nixon declared a "war on cancer" in the United States. Today, there is considerable debate over how much progress has actually been made in combating the disease.

Although death rates for some types of cancer are down (for example, stomach and liver cancer), others, including cancer of the lung and brain, multiple myeloma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, have risen markedly. Even when adjusted for the increasing average age of their populations, the cancer death rate in most Western countries has remained the same or even increased slightly.

The early confidence that a "cure" could be found if only enough money were thrown at the problem has turned out to be naive. For one thing, cancer is actually a broad term that covers more than 100 different diseases. Moreover, the development of effective therapies for cancer could only progress as rapidly as our knowledge of its underlying biological causes.

In the past several years, however, researchers have gained new insights into the genetic events that cause normal cells to grow into malignant tumors. These discoveries have led to a flood of enthusiasm about the prospects of developing more effective cancer drugs, and a number of biotechnology firms have teamed up with giant pharmaceutical houses in the race to come up with new therapeutic and diagnostic products.

"In the long term I'm extremely optimistic," says Bert Vogelstein, professor of oncology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. "The whole history of medical research is that new knowledge about pathogenesis leads to better methods of diagnosis and treatment."

The turning point came in 1976, when J. Michael Bishop and Harold Varmus of the University of California at San Francisco showed that a normal cell could become cancerous if exposed to one of its own genes in a mutant form. The discovery of the pivotal role of these so-called oncogenes, for which the pair was awarded the Nobel Prize last year, has led to an entirely new hypothesis for cancer causation.

To date, more than 50 other oncogenes have been found in animals and humans, including at least a dozen that are thought to play a direct role in human cancer.

According to the current view, cancer is the result of a series of mutations or other damage to genes that control cell division and maturation. A disruption of this delicate regulatory mechanism can lead to uncontrolled tumor growth, and ultimately the invasion of other body organs by these wayward cells (the phenomenon known as metastasis.)

"It would appear that it requires alterations in at least four or five genes to get a cancer," says Professor Vogelstein. "It is the gradual accumulation of mutations that underlies this process."

A number of biotechnology firms are attempting to harness this knowledge to develop new cancer drugs. Cetus Corp. in

> Scientists are enthusiastic about the prospect for diagnostic products.

Emeryville, California, for example, is focusing on an oncogene called *ras*, which has been implicated in a variety of human cancers, including colon, lung, pancreas, and leukemia. The ras oncogene was first isolated in laboratory animals (its name is derived from rat sarcoma) and contains the genetic code for a protein thought to be involved in cell growth. In its normal state, the ras protein is kept inactivated by a second protein called GAP. But if the gene undergoes a mutation at any one of three important sites, the resulting protein can no longer be inactivated by GAP.

"If you introduce the oncogenic ras protein, or the oncogene itself, into cells in culture, you see a tremendous change," says Frank McCormick, director of Cetus's department of molecular biology. "It converts normal-looking cells into malignant cells."

Working with James Feramisco, formerly at Cold Springs Harbor Laboratories in New York and now at the University of California at San Diego, Cetus researchers injected antibodies to the ras protein into cells that had been transformed in this way. "Within a few hours the cells became flat and orderly," says Mr. McCormick, "and started looking like the normal, untransformed cells. They stayed that way for a couple of days, until presumably the antibody degraded and wore off."

In collaboration with scientists at Hoffmann-La Roche, Brandeis

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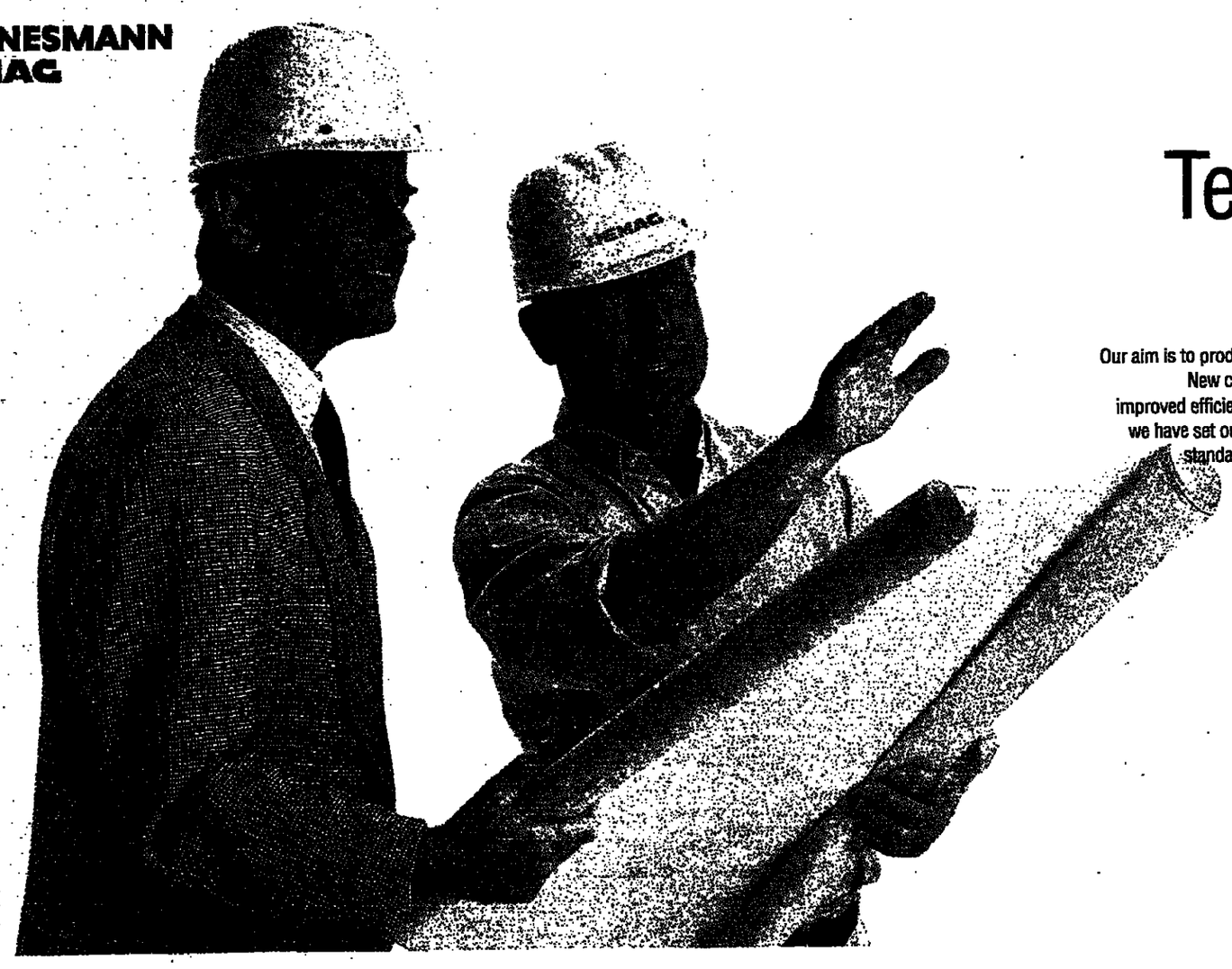

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Cancer Research On Genes

Continued from page 11

University, and the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg, Cetus is now attempting to design drugs that will inactivate the ras protein in much the same way. "Ideally," says Mr. McCormick, "we would like a drug that targets the mutant ras protein and not the normal ras."

In 1986, the picture became more complicated when a second type of gene, known as a tumor-suppressor gene, was first implicated in cancer causation. Whereas an oncogene produces a defective protein that then promotes uncontrolled cell growth, a tumor-suppressor gene works in the opposite manner, by coding for a protein that inhibits cell division. If the tumor-suppressor gene is damaged or missing, as in, for example, retinoblastoma, a rare cancer of the eye, the inhibiting factor is no longer there, and a tumor can result.

Although only four tumor-suppressor genes have been definitely characterized so far, many researchers already consider them to be at least as important as oncogenes.

"These growth-suppressing genes, and their loss, may prove to be an even more important actor in the drama that leads to a cancer cell," says Robert A. Weinberg, professor of biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a founder of Applied Biotechnology in Cambridge.

Robert A. Weinberg of MIT is studying the cancer role of growth-suppressing genes.

Applied Biotechnology is attempting to develop techniques to detect these genes in cancer patients, which promises to be a considerable challenge. "It's a lot more difficult to look for something that isn't there," says Robert Burns, the company's vice-president for corporate development.

Among the tumor-suppressor genes being studied by the firm is p53, which is thought to be involved in colon cancer. "The important thing about colorectal tumors and many others is that they are only lethal if they remain undetected until the final metastic stage," says Professor Vogelstein, who has studied p53 extensively. "If they are detected earlier, they are completely curable by surgery and colonoscopy.'

Applied Biotechnology is developing techniques to deliver missing growth-suppressing proteins directly to a tumor, perhaps using viruses engineered to contain the intact gene.

Yet, Mr. Burns warns that while there is much reason for optimism, there is also "a real danger of overhyping this whole thing." He said: "Biotechnology has grossly oversold itself, and now it is in a period of consolidation. There's tremendous excitement in this field, but this is also a time for realism."

MICHAEL BALTER is a Paris-based journalist.

Keeping the Space Robots in Line

By Douglas Sutton

BERLIN — Sometime during the year 2000, Europe will be launching a space laboratory called the "Man Tended Free Flyer" (MTFF) into an orbit some 400 kilometers above the earth.

There will be no astronauts on board, but the MTFF, which is part of the European Space Agency's (ESA) "Columbus" space station venture, will be loaded with dozens of laboratory experiments that will be attended to by robot.

After MTFF has achieved its orbit, the robot will unfold slowly from its "parked" position during the launching, and, obeying commands from ground control, will start moving to the racks of lab experiments, twisting dials, pushing buttons and grasping test tubes.

Then again, the robot might just start gyrating wildly out of control, smashing millions of dollars' worth of equipment to pieces, unleashing like a spring wound too tightly all the super-gravitational stresses that the robot's sensitive movable axes, or joints, were subjected to during the launching.

In Berlin, Professor Gerard Duelen, who is in charge of the MTTF robot program at West Berlin's Production Technology Center (PTZ), is confident that all will go well. The research and development effort he heads is working to assure that robots operating in microgravity conditions while orbiting the earth can be operated from the ground.

"There are two fundamental questions we are trying to answer," Professor Duelen says. "First, we want to find out how we can control a robot with a joystick, and secondly, how we can perform a reprogramming of a robot via telecommunications." He notes that finding the answers should greatly advance the overall field of robotics.

The robot is the crucial element in the MTFF idea, said Professor Duelen, who is one of West Germany's preeminent scientists in the robotics field. He points out that the MTFF is to spend years in space, being visited only on a few occasions by ESA astronauts.

"The robot has to work," he said. "Otherwise, the MTFF experiments — in metallurgy, biology, electronics, and others designed for microgravity conditions — can't be conducted."

Looking at the space robot research and development project means risking the danger of getting lost in a forest of acronyms. The robot is to have a guidance system called Mars, or Modular Automation and Robotic System, and it will be conducting the experiments in LORA, or Laboratory for Orbital Automation, which is also being designed at the PTZ in West Berlin.

The other organizations involved in the MARS and LORA projects provide an idea of the top-level scientific investment being made. Beside Professor Duelen's Fraunhofer Institut für Produktionsanlagen und Konstruktionstechnik (IPK), which is linked to the PTZ, there are the Space Institut Berlin, headed by Reinhard Furrer, the Polytechnical College of Darmstadt, the Technical University of Berlin, and the Institute for Space Research at Dortmund.

On the private-industry side, the main participants are the satellite technology company MBB/ERNO and the aerospace firm Dornier, which is the prime contractor for West Germany's second scientific Spacelab mission, D-2, scheduled for a space shuttle flight in early 1992.

> How to assure that robots operating in microgravity conditions will not get wildly out of control?

The D-2 mission, in fact, will be the venue for the first test of the robot now being designed and built in Berlin, the advantage being that there will be astronauts around to tend to it as it is put through its paces.

Under a project code-named ROTEX, or robot technology experiment, the robot test aboard D-2 will examine several problem areas connected to space robots. One is the above-mentioned action-reaction problem once the robot suddenly finds itself in zero gravity.

"A major problem is that, to keep the equipment weight down, we are building a robot arm out of synthetic materials, keeping the portion of heavier metal components down as much as possible," Professor Duelen said.

"Also, the motors propelling the arms are to be made of lightweight materials, but this brings with it the problem of slower acceleration of the robot."

To tackle the action-reaction problem, two alternative designs are being considered.

One would involve an internal mechanical chain assembly to prevent the arm from reacting to the stresses of the launching, while the other design would call for a stronger motor linked to sensors to quickly counter any uncontrolled reactions.

For Professor Duelen, the action-reaction problem, though thorny, will be solvable, but he also noted that neither design would be able to completely shield the robot from the stress of the 12 to 13 G-forces that a launching entails.

"The launching is bound to affect the robot's joints, and so the first task of the ROTEX project is to carry out a calibration to bring its motions back as closely as possible to the prelaunch movement parameters," he said.

Calibrating a robot's movements is a complex task by itself when technicians are standing next to it, so the idea of trying to do so by remote control with a robot orbiting 400 kilometers (248 miles) overhead is all the more daunting.

Under the part of the ROTEX project called "Ground Reprogramming," technicians at ESA's mission control center at Oberpfaffenhofen outside Munich will be monitoring the robot's motions via cameras inside the MTFF.

The robot will be guided by both voice commands as well as by algorithmic signals dispatched by the ground technicians, who will be comparing the robot's motions to the preprogrammed movements stored in the ground computer. The controllers will also be aided by three-dimensional CAD graphic display terminals in order to detect and correct any aberrations in the robot's motions.

The way the project now stands, the ground controllers will have at least two computers at their disposal. One will be used for the actual control and guidance of the space-born robot, which will communicate directly with the robot's processor, while a second will be used for on-line reprogramming.

Professor Duelen says that the research and development work conducted in West Berlin so far has already provided breakthroughs for conventional robotics applications. For example, calibration methods tested at the PTZ may soon be adopted by Daimler-Benz in its automotive robotics program.

"The ability to reprogram by long distance also will likely find applications for deep-sea robots, the difference being that communications with these will be by cable," he said.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is an editor with the English-language service of Deutsche Presse-Agentur, the West German news agency.

Holographics: New Eyes in the Cockpit

Continued on page 11

sales and marketing head, Allister McQuoid. He points out that apart from its established production of optical elements for HUDs, Pilkington has also ventured into the manufacture of image holograms.

During a 12-month period it manufactured more than 120,000 two-inch-by-one-inch (5x3-centimeter) holograms for use in promotional gifts. The activity was subsequently shelved to allow concentration on more professional applications but the license is still available, the company says.

One obvious area of application for HUD-type holography could be the civil airliner market. On safety grounds alone the cost of installing them could be justified, Mr. McQuoid argues.

"In windshear conditions," he said, "the split-second alignment of a pilot's eyes on his instruments and on his approach could be a critical margin and similarly in any maneuvers to avoid collision. Also, it is not just fighter pilots who need to see in night conditions, or through snow or cloud, particularly in problem areas such as mountainous regions."

Drivers of the latest high-speed trains, which are being developed to travel at more than 300 miles (486 miles) an hour, could also benefit from HUD systems as could motorists driving on expressways, Mr. McQuoid suggested.

Security systems comprise another sector with potential for holographics whereby, for example, the photo image of a suspect could be reproduced on the guard's side of a glass screen, at eye level, but which would not be visible to those passing through on the other side.

Telecommunications provides a further example where holographic techniques can be used. By mixing, separating or redirecting the message directing light beams carried by fiber-optic cable systems, far greater degrees of efficiency can be achieved.

There are also uses envisaged in the home. Holographic laminates could be built into windows in buildings badly situated, so that they receive full daylight. The holographic element in the glass would be used to doctor the light and bend it to illuminate another side of the room.

For Mr. McQuoid, holographics has become "a solution looking for a problem."

Skeptics have been wary of the applications of holography in the same way they were cautious about lasers a few years ago.

"Ten years of research and development into productability now allows holography to be used as a credible term in manufacturing for the first time," Mr. McQuoid said. "It is no longer limited to a demonstrator or laboratory-type stigma."

ROBERT BAILEY is a London-based journalist specializing in aviation and technology.

In Search of Computer Unification

By Al Senia

LOS ANGELES — Unification is a concept that continues to elude major computer manufacturers such as IBM Corp., AT&T Corp., Sun Microsystems Inc. and others who are continuing a fierce two-year battle over the definition of standards used in the Unix operating system for personal computers.

Hopes for a merger between two different consortia pushing their own "flavor" of Unix — a multiple operating system used widely in corporations and government agencies in both the United States and Europe — collapsed in mid-April, leaving customers to decide which type of Unix to use on their machines.

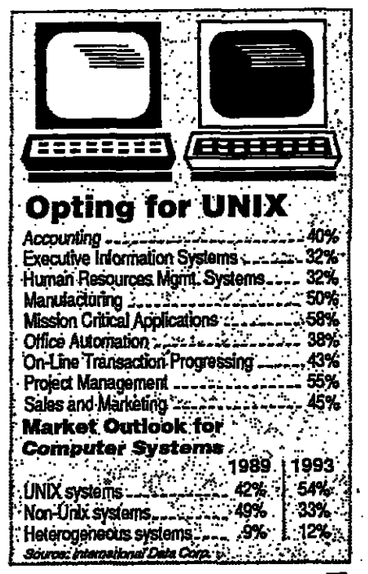
Some large computer manufacturers such as AT&T, Sun, Unisys Corp. and Fujitsu are lined up behind a "standard" favored by an umbrella group called Unix International. Rivals, including IBM, Hewlett-Packard Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and European vendors such as Olivetti, Siemens AG, Groupe Bull and Nixdorf Computer Corp., are backing a Unix "standard" developed by a rival group called the Open Software Foundation. Other key vendors such as Intel Corp., Motorola Corp., Data General Corp. and Toshiba Corp. are members of both groups.

With Unix already rooted in the European market and beginning to make inroads into corporate America, both sides sat down for talks last year that were expected to lead to a unified standard. But consensus proved impossible and confusion reigned amid charges that AT&T, which originally developed Unix in 1969, wanted too much control of any new, unified consortium and standard.

"There's no good reason in the world to have two standards," said Robert Herwick, senior technology analyst for Hambrecht & Quist Inc. "Users don't want it. Software vendors don't want it. It's a stupid battle between Sun, AT&T and IBM."

The escalating Unix war has increased the already widespread confusion surrounding technical standards in the computer industry. An operating system like Unix functions as the go-between in a computer between the hardware and the applications software. It determines how to most efficiently utilize the particular hardware platform to run popular business software programs such as Lotus 1-2-3, Ashton-Tate's dBase, Microsoft's Word and a variety of others.

There is an assortment of competing operating systems in personal computers, including MS-DOS, the operating system in an estimated 30 million IBM (and compatible) personal computers worldwide. More recently, IBM has been pushing the industry to gravitate toward OS/2, a new more powerful operating system used in its PS/2 line and designed to eventually replace MS/DOS. Apple Computer Inc. developed its own operating system for its popular Macintosh computer.



The major technical benefit Unix has had over its rivals is that unlike the proprietary operating systems used in the other computers, Unix is an "open standard." Because the majority of the operating system is written in C, a high-end computer programming language, it can, with a minimum of tinkering and the proper compiler, run on any computer hardware. This flexibility has propelled Unix into wide acceptance in corporate MIS (management information services) departments.

Another major technical benefit of the Unix system is that, unlike MS/DOS, it can handle more than one software application at the same time.

According to International Data Corp., a research firm, Unix's share of computer systems worldwide will grow from just 10 percent in 1988 to 20 percent by 1993. Unix has only been commercially supported since 1983. The research firm estimated the total 1988 Unix market at $8.53 billion, with 42 percent of that comprised of personal computer sales.

There are an estimated 10 million Unix users worldwide, and that number is expected to double in the next 18 months. Helping propel that growth is last year's decision by important business software developers such as Ashton-Tate Corp. and Lotus Development Corp., both traditional MS-DOS bastions, to develop Unix versions of their flagship products.

Computer dealers such as Businessland Inc. and MicroAge Inc., which has affiliates in Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union, also are selling and supporting a wide array of Unix products. And IBM, which earlier this year introduced its RS-6000 Unix workstation in the United States and Europe, is reportedly gearing up its sales staff for a major push into large European commercial accounts.

"The open-systems concept sells well in Europe," said Kate Oakley, an analyst with International Data Corp. "Large companies doing major strategic purchasing are more likely to choose Unix."

Indeed, individual governments such as Sweden and the United Kingdom, and the European Community, are promoting Unix as a standard. Last fall, the EC Commission pushed the adoption of the Open Software Foundation's graphical user interface within the commission. Similar endorsements from member governments are expected to follow.

"The European Commission is standardizing on it already," said Paul Cubbage, an analyst with Dataquest Corp. in California's Silicon Valley. "It is becoming a European standard."

Mr. Cubbage and other analysts said Unix has caught on in Europe because its multi-tasking and multi-user capabilities were viewed early on in corporate MIS departments as a suitable replacement for more expensive mainframe and minicomputer systems. And the Unix system gained strong adherence within European universities.

Both organizations are releasing different versions of a graphical user interface — the means by which a user operates the machine — and programming interfaces, which determine how critical software applications work with Unix. Many of the hardware and software manufacturers are hedging their bets and forming complicated alliances to back the different versions.

Customer confusion appears to be growing. In a recent survey conducted by International Data Corp., 25 percent of those polled said the standards battle was causing them to delay new Unix system acquisitions.

AL SENIA is a business journalist specializing in high technology.

Fiber-Optic Sunlight

Continued from page 11

nothing wrong with the concept or the hardware that has gone into it, La Foret's executives insist. But the problems are on display in the company's headquarters right along with the applications.

Most of them come down to cost. For one thing, installations are not only expensive but awkward unless the system is integrated into the structure by the original architect — each of La Foret's demonstration rooms is dense with cables to serve even the smallest light terminal.

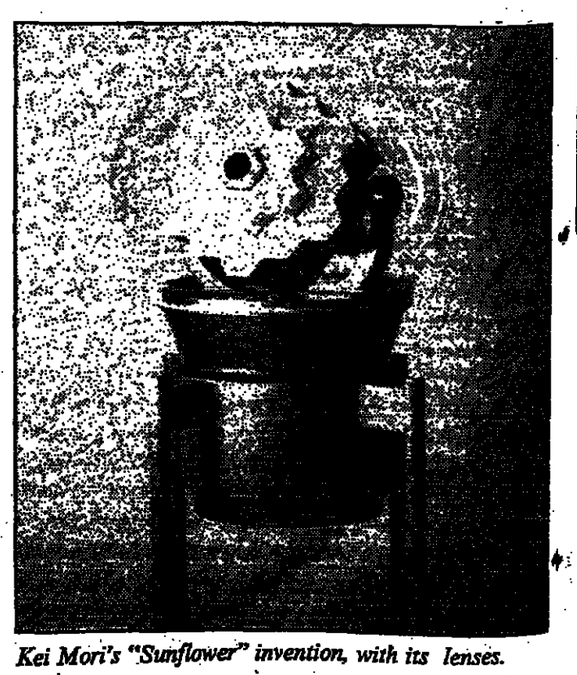
More directly, the cost of fiber-optic cable is simply too high to make the system economical, even apart from the structural challenges. Cable now costs 10,000 yen to 16,000 yen ($65 to $104) per meter, less than what it was when it first appeared, but far too high for applications such as the Himawari system.

"If we could get the cost of cable down by half, the order situation would improve," said Kei Watanabe, a La Foret executive. Prices are falling, but it it's difficult to say how long it will take to make a difference to us."

Mass production of the smaller models would also help, Mr. Chatani said. At present, the small Himawari units cost about 1.5 million yen, half what they used to cost, but that size generates only 300 watts of electricity, which is enough to drive only three or four incandescent bulbs.

Since Dr. Mori's death, La Foret has been in a kind of holding pattern. Nonetheless, its small team of engineers continues to develop new models and explore new applications. And they are convinced that Dr. Mori's system will eventually find its place in environmental technologies, food production and health care, the three areas identified as the most promising for what the late scientist called a "second sun."

PATRICK L. SMITH is the International Herald Tribune's correspondent in Tokyo.



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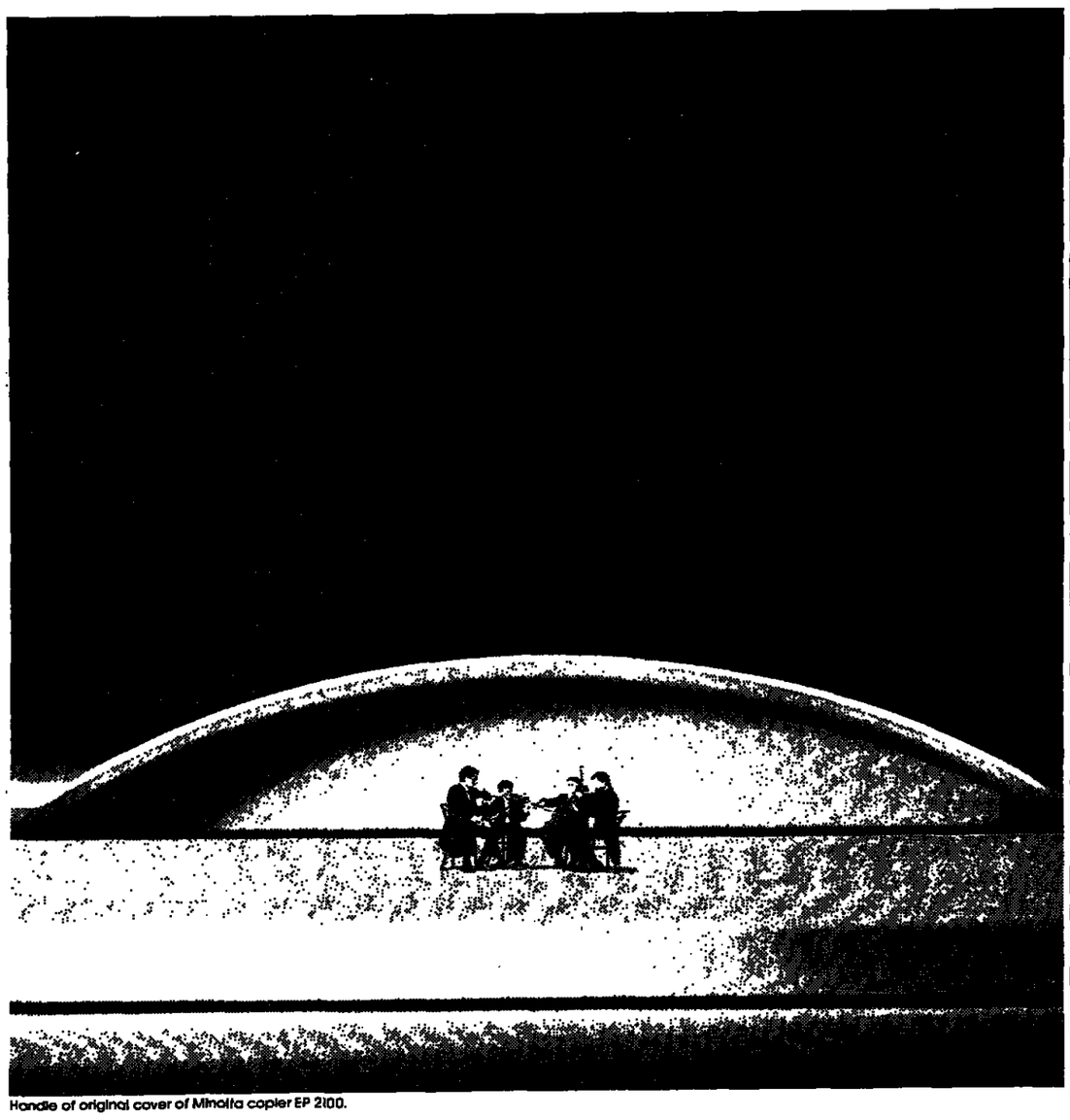

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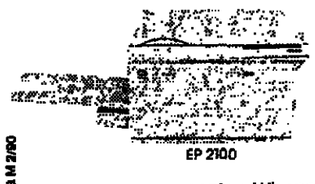

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Technology Quarterly / A Special Report

Indonesia's Satellites Link 13,000 Islands

By Michael Richardson

JAKARTA — Deregulation of the Indonesian economy over the past few years has stimulated a sustained burst of economic growth in the world's fifth largest country, increasing demand for advanced telecommunications from the business community which the government cannot meet.

A major bank in Jakarta, for example, wants to open a new branch in the southern part of the city but cannot do so because Perumtel, the state-owned Telecommunications Authority of Indonesia, is so overwhelmed with orders for telephone circuits, including leased business lines, that it will be months before the branch is connected.

The problems of communication in Indonesia are compounded because the country is a far-flung archipelago of more than 13,000 islands stretching over 5,000 kilometers (3,100 miles).

Providing terrestrial and undersea cable links to so many islands would be enormously expensive. Microwave phone networks have been installed on some of the main Indonesian islands, such as Java and Sumatra. But each microwave transmitter must be no more than 60 kilometers from the next line-of-sight reflector disk and many of the Indonesian islands are much farther apart than this.

So Indonesia has opted for satellite communications. In 1976, it became the world's third nation after the United States and Canada to operate its own domestic satellite system. This network, currently three U.S.-made satellites, called the Palapa series, has greatly improved phone, fax, telex and data links between cities and major towns. International links are also of high quality.

But the local landline systems that connect private, government and business subscribers to the more than 240 government satellite ground stations now in operation in Indonesia are under strain from excess demand, while many of the cables in cities like Jakarta are old and unreliable, particularly in the rainy season, and will take time and large amounts of money to replace.

However, officials and communication specialists believe that recent advances in the technology of VSATs, or very small aperture terminals, offer a rapid, cost-efficient solution to countries in the Asia-Pacific region like Indonesia that are in the midst of dynamic economic growth but have an inadequate telecommunications infrastructure.

The VSAT is a small and inexpensive satellite earth station. It can be assembled or dismantled within a day, even in remote locations, because the dish is only 1.8 meters (about 6 feet) in diameter.

A U.S. company, Scientific-Atlanta Inc., has an initial contract worth about $10 million to provide a VSAT system to Indonesia.

Scientific-Atlanta recently signed an $8 million VSAT contract with Thailand, where the telecommunications network cannot meet business demand. Company executives said they were close to signing a similar contract with the Philippines, which is a widely scattered archipelago like Indonesia.

John Menzel, an applications engineer for Scientific-Atlanta who is on assignment in Indonesia, said that VSATs were designed for "high volume data traffic in countries with inadequate telecommunications infrastructure or areas separated by mountains and waters."

SINCE Indonesia's satellites have a communications range, or footprint, which covers virtually the whole of Southeast Asia, as well as Papua New Guinea and northern Australia, they are the key to operation of the VSAT system.

"It is a leapfrog in technology for a developing nation at a very bearable cost," said Muhammad Amin Kuhns, a technical consultant to the VSAT network division of PT Citra Sari Makmur.

CSM, a private Indonesian company, has an agreement with Perumtel to provide and operate a VSAT network on a revenue-sharing basis for 10 years, before handing the system over to the state telecommunications agency. Under the contract with Scientific-Atlanta, CSM has bought 300 VSATs and has options on 3,700 more.

The unmanned VSATs, which use small antennas, communicate with a central hub station, which is rather like a conventional earth station. In Indonesia, the hub, with an antenna 10 meters in diameter and associated computers and power, is at Bekasi, about 40 kilometers east of Jakarta. The station, which is manned 24-hours a day, was officially opened in January.

The hub generates the power and controls the VSAT communication network, which uses part of a leased transponder on the Palapa B1 satellite located in geostationary orbit approximately 36,000 kilometers above the earth at a point on the equator at 108 degrees east over Kalimantan, the Indonesian sector of Borneo island.

In effect, VSATs provide users with a private network for computerized data exchange and, with some adjustment, interactive voice and video communications as well as fax and telex.

Use of the VSAT system, Mr. Kuhns said, "opens the door to development of remote regions of Indonesia." He said, "Companies will be reluctant to go there unless they can be assured of reliable communications."

Mr. Kuhns said that the cost of leasing a VSAT, which can be linked to four separate computers, is $2,000 a month in Indonesia, compared with $3,500 a month for a leased line over a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers on the current government network.

The VSAT system relays information at 56 kilobits per second, more than five times faster than the standard telephone system, and is much more reliable than a terrestrial leased line in Indonesia, according to Scientific-Atlanta.

Dedy W. Widarso, CSM's general manager for marketing, said that about a dozen banks and other companies had already signed up for the VSAT service and he expected a similar number to finalize contracts by the end of 1990. The system would begin commercial operation in the fourth quarter, probably in November, he added.

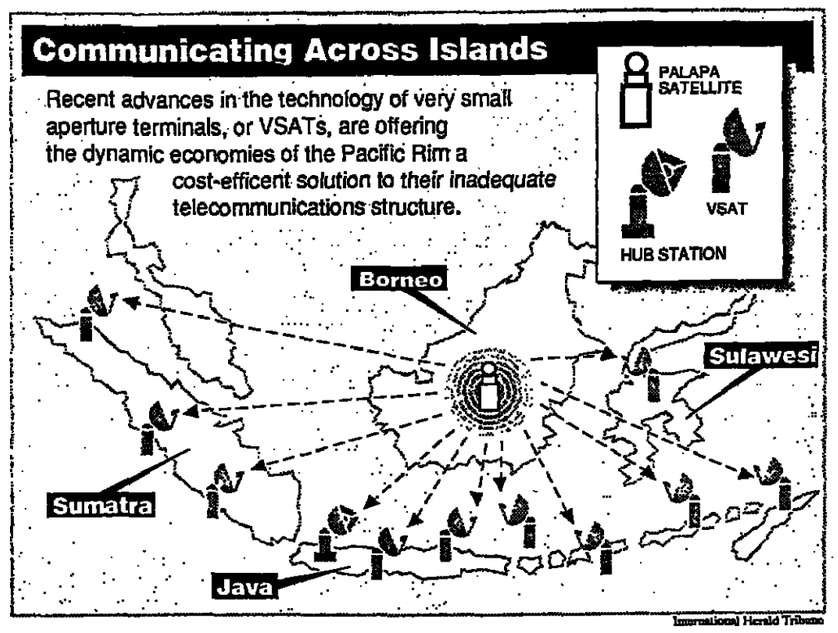
"We believe there are a lot of other potential customers in Indonesia who are just waiting to see how our VSAT system performs," Mr. Kuhns said.

Since the first commercial VSATs were installed in the United States in the mid-1980s, more than 50,000 have been bought or leased. The list of VSAT users includes banks, airlines, hotels, drugstores, retailers, logging companies, the armed forces and the government.

Jack F. Acker, president of international satellite communications for Scientific-Atlanta, said that since VSATs first emerged, major advances had been made in software definition to link a wide range of customer equipment, network management and control, and satellite access.

The VSATs are based on CCITT X.25 packet-switching architecture, a recently adopted worldwide standard for digital communications. This permits access to public and international telecommunications networks.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the International Herald Tribune's editor for Asia.



International Herald Tribune

The Latest in Telephones? Here It Is, the 'Pocket' Model

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — Small and light enough to be carried comfortably in a pocket, the telephones are beginning to appear in Britain. Their users can pull them out and dial whenever they see a sign in some public place, a train station, for instance, that announces they are within range of a low-powered radio transmitter-receiver that will connect their calls to the regular telephone network.

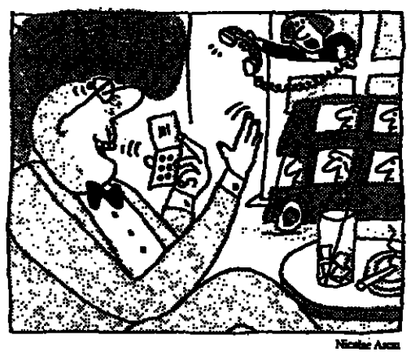
In the United States, companies have received government go-ahead to build similar systems in Washington, New York, Houston and Orlando, Florida. Continental Europe is looking at the technology and in Japan a research group has suggested that millions of pocket phones might be in use there by the year 2000.

The tiny, radio-based devices are far lighter and cheaper than today's cellular telephones. Their promoters say they could bring on a world in which hundreds of millions of people carry telephones with them everywhere. Calls would be placed to people, not to places. The concept is called the personal communications network, or PCN.

"Your telephone will be as accessible to you as a pocket watch," says Lawrence A. McLernon, chairman of LiTel Communications Corp. of the United States and an avid promoter of PCN.

Parents might summon children home from playgrounds using the phones. Grocery shoppers could be asked to pick up two dozen eggs rather than one. Tied in with computers, data bases and satellites, the phones could offer other advanced features for those willing to pay the price: an alert if a favorite stock falls below a certain level, or a conference call linking three continents, originated from the table of a sidewalk cafe.

But for the present, it remains unclear how large the phones' appeal will really be. Their radio range is limited, they would not work well in moving cars.


Nicolas Asfouri

Standards have not been set. It is still unclear whether regulators will grant radio spectrum for mass use and whether ordinary people will be willing to pay for the mixed blessings of being forever in touch.

In addition, the new variety of telephones could run into some potent competition from their cellular cousins, which are getting smaller, cheaper and more versatile by the year. In the final analysis, declares Robert W. Maher, president of the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association, PCN "won't do anything that cellular won't do."

Currently, about 6 million people around the world use cellular phones. Industrialized countries have the greatest concentration; vibrant systems are springing up, too, in such places as Bangkok and Mexico City.

Cellular systems divide a city up into "cells," zones served by a single transmitter-receiver. The cells are typically miles across. As people move from one to the next, their calls are "handed off" automatically by computers that manage the system, so the connection is not broken. Cells allow frequencies to be reused in different parts of the city, making it possible for more people to talk at once that would otherwise be possible.

PCN is based on the "microcell," which is typically only a few hundred yards across. This creates some important advantages: The hand unit can be far smaller and lighter, because it requires only a trickle of power to stay in touch with a nearby transmitter-receiver; frequencies can be reused more efficiently, because there are many more cells; and cells can be arranged in three dimensions rather than just two — the upper floors of a skyscraper might be one cell, the lower floors another.

In addition, PCN phones use the digital technology of computers, rather than the less flexible and older analog approach. This, proponents promise, would improve on the often abysmal sound quality of today's cellular phones, increase capacity and improve privacy by making calls harder to intercept.

Predictably, these advantages come with a new set of technical challenges as well. An important one is that since there would be so many more cells and phones, the computers that coordinate the system, routing calls, making connections, have a more difficult job keeping track of who is where and handing calls off. And more transmitter-receivers must be installed to cover a given geographical area.

So the first systems are starting simple. Britain's new service, known generically as Telepoint, is good only for outgoing calls and is seen in large part as a substitute for pay phones for business travelers. They step off a train and pull out their phones, avoiding the search for a phone and coins (a monthly bill comes in the mail). The phone company is saved having to find wall space, empty the coins and repair vandalism.

Involved in the four consortia that have been licensed to build competing networks of this type in Britain are some of the giants of the telecommunications and electronics world: Motorola, Timex, British Telecom, Philips, Nynex.

The handsets being used are retailing for something over $200. Customers can also buy transmitter-receivers for their homes for about the cost of the handset and use the phones there as well.

The British government has also licensed construction of three full-service PCN systems, to begin coming into use in 1992 or 1993. They would allow subscribers to make and receive calls and would have hand-off capability.

In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission has licensed construction of both types of systems on an experimental basis in several cities; such licenses frequently are turned into full commercial ones if the systems turn out to work.

Japan is just getting started. According to Microcell Report, an industry newsletter, a Japanese research group has come up with a plan in which, it said, demand for the most advanced of two types of phones proposed would be 9 million to 19 million by the year 2000.

Some analysts also foresee companies setting up private systems in their offices, for the same type of use that today's cordless phones get at home. The executive afraid of missing a call when away from the desk would simply take the phone along. A warehouse hand searching for a part would confer with the customer by phone while rummaging through the bin.

One big unknown is how PCN will interact with cellular, which is also advancing in sophistication and declining in cost and weight (though it is unlikely they will ever be as light as PCN phones).

Some analysts feel that PCN will never be truly suitable for automobiles, because they would cross the tiny cells so quickly that the computers would not be able to make hand-offs reliably. Rather, they predict, PCN will emerge as a pedestrian, office and home service; autos will remain a cellular preserve.

JOHN BURGESS writes on business and technology issues for The Washington Post.

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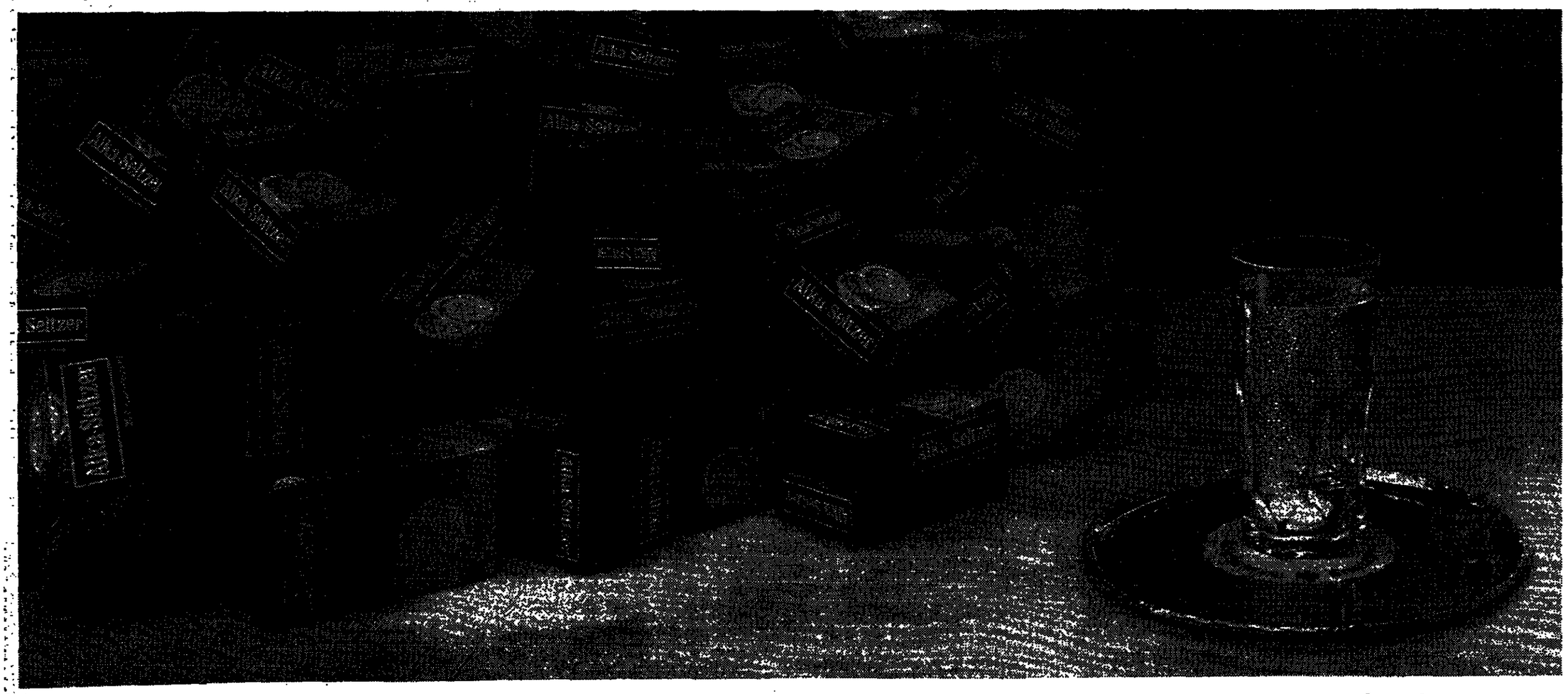

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

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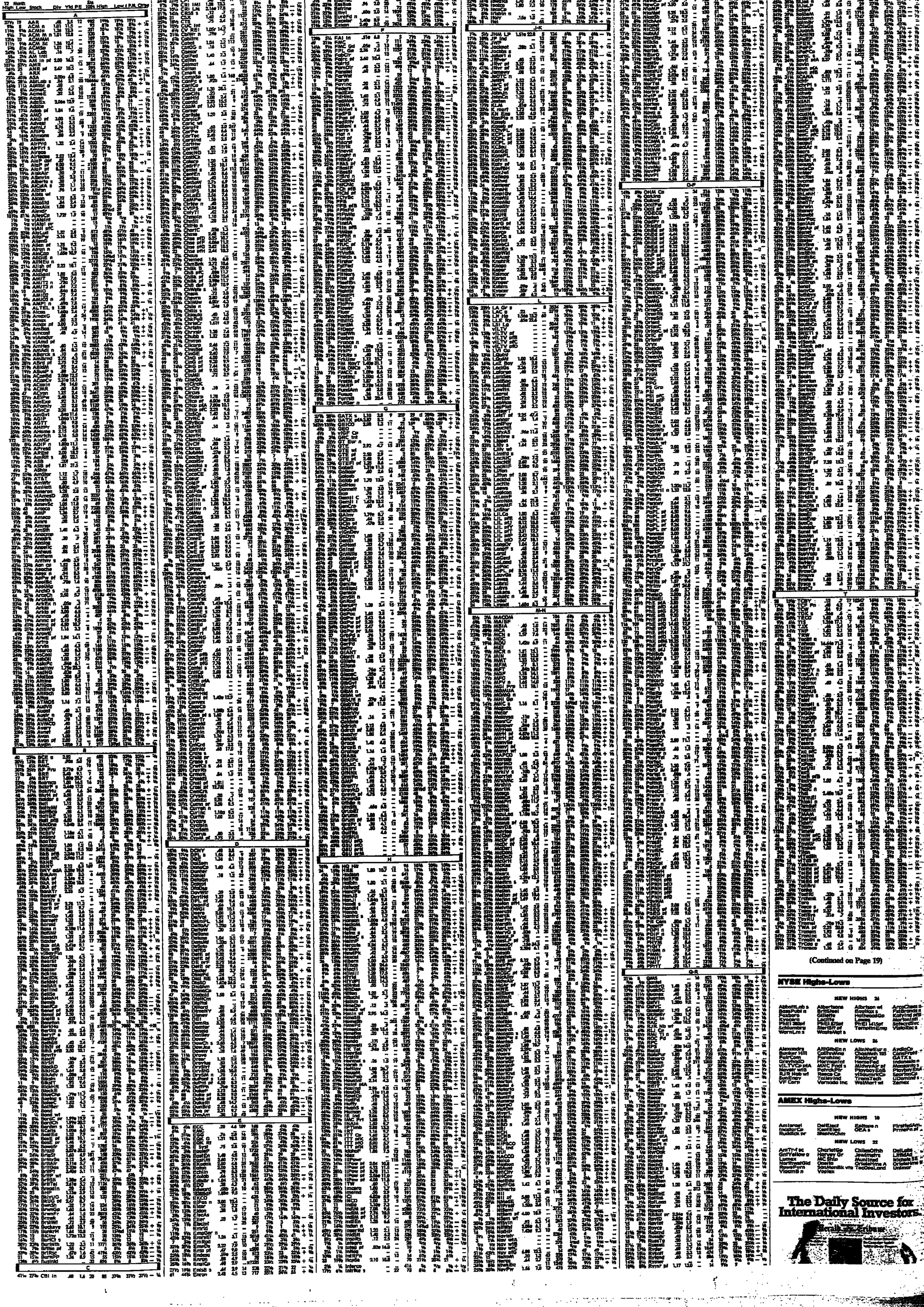

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** THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1990

TO ROOFTOP SATELLITE RECEIVERS
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.S. Follows Europeans On Apprenticeship Path

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Across Europe, apprenticeship programs train millions of young people for skilled jobs. And in the United States, where millions of young people leave high school without much hope of entering skilled, well-paid trades, apprenticeship programs barely exist.

Logically, this ancient form of job training seems due for an American revival, given the rising demand for skilled workers to master the complex, computerized machinery and the new technologies that are constantly changing work practices.

An effort is afoot to give apprenticeship in America a shot in the arm. For teen-agers who do not go on to college, becoming an apprentice would be a middle ground between high school and full-fledged work.

Workplaces that require complex skills have changed training needs

The Commission on the Skills of the American Work Force, a panel of business and union leaders, issued a set of proposals Monday that asked Congress to create a nationwide, government-regulated apprenticeship program, financed partly through a payroll tax.

Separately, the Labor Department has created the Office of Work-Based Learning to support pilot apprenticeship projects. And the secretary of labor, Elizabeth H. Dole, is recruiting 25 industry, government and labor leaders for an advisory group that will suggest ways to expand apprenticeship training.

"We are actively promoting school-to-work programs, but we are not calling them apprenticeship," said James D. Van Erden, administrator of the Office of Work-Based Learning. "The word carries connotations of the union movement and we don't need this negative baggage."

Apprenticeship means learning a trade, over three or four years, through a combination of classroom study and on-the-job training.

Most of the nation's electricians, carpenters, plumbers and ironworkers acquire their skills this way, but outside the construction industry, apprenticeship programs exist only sparsely, for some auto and aircraft workers, machinists, mechanics and a few others. Only 300,000 people are in registered apprenticeship programs, roughly unchanged since 1950.

THE ADVENT OF THE ASSEMBLY LINE, limiting millions of jobs to two or three simple, quickly learned tasks, caused apprenticeship training to retreat to crafts like carpentry and electrical work, which still required complex skills.

But now, with the rise of a flexible workplace — one that requires ingenuity and complex skills to carry out a variety of tasks — apprenticeship training is coming back into vogue.

Reacting more quickly to the change, West Germany, Sweden, France and other European countries are well ahead of the United States in government-sponsored apprenticeship training, often financed through special taxes.

Lately, however, some big American companies, like Motorola, Ford, General Electric and American Express, are spending tens of millions of dollars on job training that resemble apprenticeships.

From a corporate executive's viewpoint, incorporating this individual company training into a national apprenticeship program has two big drawbacks as well as one big advantage.

The advantage is that the companies could pay a training wage with government sanction. Ironworker apprentices, for example, currently start at between 35 percent and 50 percent of a journeyman's wage, moving up each year toward full pay.

One drawback is that companies would have to comply with federal regulations, particularly rules that insist upon minority hiring for the programs. And they would have to issue nationally recognized certificates to newly graduated apprentices, who could then depart with their licenses for new jobs, just as journeymen carpenters move among employers, offering their licenses as proof of their skills.

Japan To Fight EC Ruling

Plans for Quotas On Cars Assailed

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Japanese car industry said Wednesday that it would fight an effort by the EC Commission to include autos made in Europe by Japanese companies within a voluntary export quota that would take effect in 1993.

Analysts predicted that any move to classify local production by transplant facilities as exports would result in a freeze on new investments in Europe — particularly in Britain — by the Japanese.

"A transplant-made car is a European car — that's why we've been investing in Europe," said Moriharu Shizume, director of the Paris office of the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association.

"We completely disagree with the EC position, and MITI would probably go along with us," Mr. Shizume said, referring to the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

In Tokyo, MITI had no comment on the informal agreement struck Tuesday by the Community's foreign ministers, meeting in Luxembourg.

In Brussels Wednesday, Frans Andriessen, the EC trade commissioner, said he was confident of getting the divisive issue "cleared up before the summer break."

The foreign ministers agreed, he said, that Tokyo should include transplant production in any deal establishing sales targets of Japanese cars in the EC during a transition period, beginning in 1993, when national quotas in France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Britain are to be eliminated.

Though Mr. Andriessen did not comment directly on the length of the proposed transition period,

See JAPAN, Page 17

Moscow Clears Stock Market

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet government has given its blessing for the elements that make up a stock and bond market, a key move in plans to transform the country's hidebound economy into a market system.

Tass said Wednesday that the government approved documents providing for the creation of public companies, with both Soviet and foreign nationals entitled to buy shares in them.

Privileged shares giving special rights to dividends were allowed as were a series of loans and bond issues, including those offering consumer goods to the bearers instead of a fixed rate of return.

Tass said the measures were authorized to speed up the transition to a market system pending adoption by parliament of appropriate legislation.

It said a future securities market could involve *trading in state bonds, savings certificates* and promissory notes, but it made no specific mention of trading in shares. It also gave no indication when market structures would be in place.

Tass said a wide range of shares could be issued under the new regulations, including privileged shares giving special rights to dividends, provided the latter did not exceed 10 percent of the company's total capital.

Registration of a public company cannot be refused if the shareholders deem it appropriate.

"Participants in these companies can be both Soviet citizens and foreigners and the companies *can engage in any activity not prevented by law*," the news agency reported.

The creation of a stock market was included in measures announced by Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov last month as part of his government's plan to engineer a transition to a market-based economy within five years.

The Soviet parliament earlier this month approved the outlines of the transition and the government *is scheduled to specify a program* by September.

However, provisions for steep price increases have run into fierce public opposition and sparked panic buying in Moscow and other major cities.

Because of this, parliament put off until at least September a decision on tripling bread prices in stages.

■ **Bonn Credit Plan Reported**

West Germany plans to give the Soviet Union more than $3 billion in credit to support development of an open market, The Associated Press said that Die Welt newspaper reported Wednesday from Bonn.

The article said the credit was negotiated between a consortium of banks headed by Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank with the Soviet Union's Foreign Trade Bank.

According to Die Welt, the West German government is sponsoring the credit and has already approved it.

The newspaper said the government intends to present the agreement to the appropriations committee of the West German parliament this week. The government reportedly expects automatic approval.

Major Proposes 'Hard' ECU as 13th Currency

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The British chancellor of the Exchequer declared *Wednesday that some form of* EC economic and monetary union was desirable, and he proposed a "hard" European currency unit that would circulate alongside the existing national monies as one of a series of measures to move in that direction.

John Major's proposals, said analysts, seemed a serious step forward from early British ideas for competing currencies, but they do not set a final objective. This would distress Britain's partners in the European *Community*.

Mr. Major said the idea of an EC central bank and a single currency for the Community "does not present a universally acceptable prescription for the future and certainly cannot be the final word." This plan was contained in a 1989 report by a panel chaired by Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission.

Although Mr. Major asserted that "we can and will" make progress on economic and monetary union, he rejected a recent plan by Karl Otto Pöhl, *the Bundesbank president*, under which West Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg would quickly move to such a system, while the other EC nations would join later.

Speaking in London to the German Industry Forum, a German business association, Mr. Major advocated replacing the EC's existing basket currency — the European Currency Unit — with a new, hard ECU, which would circulate *freely alongside existing national* units as a 13th, parallel currency. It would not be allowed to be devalued against any EC currency.

The new ECU would be managed by a European Monetary Fund, which would issue it only in exchange for national currencies. This would be to prevent inflationary monetary creation.

The chancellor did not rule out that the ECU might become a single currency some day, but insisted "*that is a decision we should not* take now."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Mr. Pöhl have stated strongly that the Community could not embark on courses with no defined objective.

Analysts and officials also pointed out that West Germany has consistently opposed any suggestion of a parallel currency, which might weaken monetary control.

Initial reaction in London was cool. David Kern, chief economist of National Westminster Bank, said the plan had "attractions intellectually." But he warned managing a parallel currency would be "very, very cumbersome, which is some*thing the Germans* will not like."

According to Mark Cliffe of Nomura Research Institute, "It does not answer the question of accountability. Who is setting the policy?"

Plea by EC: Protect Us From U.S. Films

Reuters

GENEVA — European Community nations, concerned they are being swamped by U.S. films and television programs, want to exclude the audiovisual sector from a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade agreement to remove trade barriers on services.

Trade sources said on Wednesday that the 12 EC members want a special exception to a free trade regime planned by GATT during the current four-year Uruguay Round of talks.

In a request certain to upset Washington, the EC delegation on Tuesday asked the Uruguay Round negotiators to set up a working party on audiovisuals to examine what special measures should be applied to that sector.

"Our major concern is to protect our cultural values," said one EC negotiator.

He said the Community wanted to ensure that the new trade pact, due to be concluded in December, will not clash with last year's EC directive requiring that the majority of the programs on European television be European-made.

The directive, sharply criticized by the United States with its powerful television and film industry, is scheduled to be implemented next year.

GATT delegates said Community trading partners agreed that a working party could consider an exception to audiovisual measures, but the United States would want to remove rather than approve such barriers to the EC market.

Delegates said the outcome of the dispute was not certain. Some nations were likely to line up with the Europeans in seeking permission to restrict their television market while countries like India, the largest film producer in the world, were likely to oppose them.

■ **Border Checks to End**

Goods moving within the European Community will be permitted transit across borders without routine checks from 1993 under an agreement reached by EC ministers, Reuters reported from Luxembourg.

The plan, agreed by ministers responsible for implementing the EC single market program, would abolish for goods moving within the bloc customs formalities and border controls from the point of departure to the final destination.

Free transit will eliminate millions of documents and lead to greater efficiency of companies, an EC official said. Goods from or destined to countries outside the community will still face customs formalities.

But for internal EC trade, member states may stop trucks or ships in transit only if they suspect illegal activities such as drugs or fraud.

For American Seagate, Key to Leadership Is Asian Factories

By Evelyn Richards
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — They arrive by foot and by bus, 3,000 at a time, and pour into a sparkling white plant the size of five football or soccer fields. There, they dress in crisp pastel smocks, file into rows of immaculate workbenches and begin an arduous task of screwing, fastening and bending thin wires under the small lenses of a microscopes. Eight hours later, they are relieved by 3,000 fresh pairs of eyes and hands.

They are young Thai women — conscientious and easy-going — and the symbol of success for Seagate Technology Inc., a $2.5 billion American company that may be better known in Singapore and Bangkok than in most parts of the United States.

To Alan Shugart, the Seagate chairman, having 27,000 of your 40,000 workers in Southeast Asia makes sense. "In Thailand, there is a *lot of* close work under microscopes. It is pretty tough to find people in the U.S. *to do* that kind of work."

Mr. Shugart's conclusion might make many people cringe, particularly considering that some of his Asian employees earn as little as 50 cents an hour. But it is by recognizing these kinds of distinctions that Seagate believes it and a handful of U.S. competitors have remained the undisputed world leaders in the *fast-growing $7 billion-a-year mar*ket for compact hard-disk drives, the part of a computer system that stores data.

At a time when nearly every other high-technology industry seems to be losing ground to Japan, this one has stayed American — but largely just in name. These companies are not stateless corporations that disperse their operations evenly around the world.

Rather, they are companies that keep their most highly paid, highly educated employees in the United States and deposit a lopsided proportion of their manufacturing in Southeast Asia. They move, when necessary, from place to place in ruthless pursuit of cheaper labor, generous tax havens and lower-priced parts and services.

While the rest of the United States struggles to recapture jobs and skills lost during years of tough overseas competition, disk-drive makers are fanning out from their first operations in Singapore further into the Pacific region, to places such as Thailand and Malaysia.

In so doing, they are defying academic specialists who contend that remote manufacturing can cause quality and service problems outweighing any apparent savings of cheap labor.

Seagate's venture abroad began in 1982, three years after its founding by a group including Mr. Shugart, who with President David T. Mitchell *runs the company with an* iron grip, determined to limit operating costs. That mentality is pervasive in the disk-drive industry, where prices drop 20 percent a year and rival companies run a merciless marathon in hopes of cramming ever more data into smaller spaces.

Yet even in an industry of tough taskmasters, Seagate is known as a bully of sorts, a reputation earned with its history of sudden layoffs, hiring binges and an erratic bottom line.

Its fixation on cost-cutting made Seagate a fine match for Singapore, the island republic that beckoned a decade ago with a 10-year exemption from income taxes, sundry other *financial incentives and the* promise of plentiful and diligent English-speaking workers.

The lure proved fruitful — Seagate in the early days was able to cut costs by 30 percent, though the *savings have since declined*. The company has mushroomed into one of Singapore's largest employers, with 12,400 workers.

Other companies quickly followed Seagate, making Singapore the disk-drive capital of the world.

While the rest of the United States struggles to recapture jobs and skills, disk-drive makers are fanning out from their first operations in Singapore further into the Pacific region.

The country produces roughly 70 percent of the world's supply of hard-disk drives for desktop computers.

The shift to Singapore has been so complete that some key parts needed to make the disk drives no longer can be bought in large quantities or at reasonable prices in the United States.

About three-fourths of the parts Seagate needs come from Asia, with many of them flown in by Singapore Airlines, then expedited by *fast-acting* ground crews and rubber-stamp customs officials. From touchdown to arrival at Sea*gate's factory is a mere six hours.*

"You can do business in the disk-drive industry in Singapore in a more concentrated and streamlined manner than anywhere else in the world," said James McCoy, *chairman of Maxtor Corp.*, a Seagate competitor based in San Jose, California. "Effectively, all you need is right there — and it's not an accident."

Neither is the diligence of the workers. The powerful government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has ingrained in Singaporeans a single-minded pursuit of productivity, a strategy that has attracted so many foreign factories that Singapore no longer is interested in the kind of manual jobs that Seagate offers.

Seagate's assembly workers, whose pay averages around $2 an hour, are scattered across the island in spacious, campus-like industrial parks and in a cramped complex of *seven-story buildings. At one* location, the employees, nearly all women, piece together drives while facing each other across small tables. They rarely speak, rarely look up. One American Seagate manager described them as "minirobots," then was cautioned by an aide to display more sensitivity.

That is not always easy, given cultural differences that sometimes can be subtle. American managers routinely make the obvious accom*modations* — for example, they must provide separate food preparation and eating facilities for the Moslems among the primarily Chinese population.

But they can miss nuances. The company was accustomed, for example, to moving workers from job to job as factory needs changed, only to find some would abruptly *quit without explanation*. A Seagate human resource director, Albert Sim, set the American managers straight: "They don't like changes," he said. "There is loyalty to the boss."

That practice was diminished, but Mr. Sim said he thinks the company could do better by its workers. One year, turnover reached 40 percent. "Our focus is trying to be No. 1," he said. "As a result, there is not a lot of attention *paid to human development*."

That situation is changing now that the Singapore government is striving to make the island a financial and distribution hub and a center for higher-skilled jobs. That is forcing companies such as Seagate to soften their images and try harder to hire new employees.

At one point, the company splashed its logo across a bus and drove into the city's densely populated housing developments, recruiting workers on the spot. These days, it copes with the *labor* shortage by bringing in 1,900 women a day by bus from Malaysia, 45 minutes away.

Seagate, along with other companies, must increase pay at near double-digit rates each year and offer special benefits that would have been unthinkable just a short time ago. Among them: child-care reimbursements, free medical care, school allowances for workers' chil*dren and $100 bonuses for employ*ees who recruit workers to join the assembly line.

Thailand, a newcomer to industrialization, poses challenges of a different sort.

Eager assembly workers are in ample supply; essential services such as electricity and water are not. When Seagate needed to hire 800 new workers, it spread the word by posting notices inside its Bangkok plant asking the young *women to tell their friends. Nearly* 1,500 applied.

Seagate's plants are on the out-

See SEAGATE, Page 19

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

June 20

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.888	3.25	1.1249	0.3346	0.1530 *	—	5.479 *	1.3348	1.2255 *	1.611	1.826 *
Brussels	34.46	59.3175	20.532	6.1085	2.8002 *	18.252	—	24.371	0.2238	29.385	0.3334 *
Frankfurt	1.6781	2.887	—	0.2976	0.1364 *	0.889	4.871 *	1.1864	1.089 *	1.4328	1.624 *
London (a)	1.721	—	2.8923	9.7223	2,120.50	3.2538	57.385	2.4388	264.93	2.016	177.98
Madrid	103.456	177.941	61.619	18.331	8.4085 *	54.78	3.009	73.18	67.37 *	88.33	—
Milan	1,230.70	2,118.90	733.82	218.19	—	651.96	35.787	869.92	7.989	1,050.30	11.903
New York (b)	—	1.722 a	1.678	5.64	1,230.75	1.8825	34.395	1.4125	153.95	1.172	103.45
Paris	5.6395	9.711	3.3615	—	0.4583 *	2.9883	0.1637	3.9867	3.6625 *	4.8135	5.456 *
Tokyo	153.95	265.10	91.77	27.31	0.1253	81.57	4.4788	108.88	—	131.24	1.4884
Toronto	1.1723	2.0193	0.6988	0.2079	0.9525 *	0.6233	3.401 *	0.8302	0.7617 *	—	1.134 *
Zurich	1.4155	1.4384	0.8429	0.2506	0.1148 *	0.7488	4.1115 *	—	0.9198 *	1.2077	1.3675 *
1 ECU	1.2284	0.7138	2.0605	6.9253	1,511.60	2.3182	42.326	1.7364	189.18	1.4394	126.984
1 SDR	1.3174	0.7657	2.2107	7.4261	1,621.55	2.4872	45.3062	1.8641	202.742	1.5465	136.282

*Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5330.2	Greek drac.	163.90	Mex. peso	2846.00	S. Afr. rand	2.664
Austral. $	1.2763	Hong Kong $	7.789	N. Zealand $	1.7138	Soviet ruble*	0.5995
Austr. schil.	11.78	Indian rupee	17.452	Norw. krone	6.4525	Swed. krona	6.87
Brazil cruz.	56.50	Indo. rupiah	1828.02	Phil. peso	22.72	Taiwan $	27.10
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6258	Port. escudo	146.95	Thai baht	25.73
Danish krone	6.3775	Israeli shek.	1.97	Saudi riyal	3.7501	Turkish lira	2610.01
Egypt. pound	2.7884	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2922	Sing. $	1.8415	UAE dirham	3.6721
Fin. markka	3.95	Malay. ring.	2.7083	S. Kor. won	715.90	Venez. boliv.	47.65

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7095	1.7006	1.6913	Canadian dollar	1.1766	1.1816	1.1868
Japanese yen	153.85	153.73	153.59	Swiss franc	1.4138	1.4122	1.4116
Deutsche mark	1.6748	1.6747	1.6747				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 20

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/4-8 3/8	7 7/8-8	8 7/8-9	14 13/16-14 15/16	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/8	9 7/8-10	8 3/4
2 months	8 1/4-8 3/8	8-8 1/8	8 7/8-9	14 13/16-14 15/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/4-7 3/8	10-10 1/8	8 3/4
3 months	8 1/4-8 3/8	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 7/8-9	14 7/8-15	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 3/8	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 7/8
6 months	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 3/8-8 1/2	8 13/16-8 15/16	14 7/8-15	10 3/16-10 5/16	7 5/16-7 7/16	10 3/8-10 1/2	9
1 year	8 1/2-8 5/8	8 3/4-8 7/8	8 7/16-8 9/16	14 3/4-14 7/8	10 9/16-10 11/16	7 5/16-7 7/16	10 9/16-10 11/16	9 1/16

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

June 20

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 1/4	8 3/16
Com paper 30-179 days	7.80	7.80
3-month Treasury bills	7.75	7.72
6-month Treasury bills	7.65	7.63
1-year Treasury bills	7.56	7.57
30-year Treasury bond	8.51	8.48
2-month CD's	7.75	7.70
3-month CD's	7.75	7.70
Japan		
Discount rate	5 1/4	5 1/4
Call money	7 9/32	7 7/32
2-month interbank	7 9/32	7 9/32
3-month interbank	7 1/4	7 1/4
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.90	7.90
1-month interbank	8.10	8.05
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.55	8.55
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 7/8	14 13/16
3-month interbank	14 31/32	14 31/32
6-month interbank	14 31/32	14 31/32
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Call money	9 3/4	9 3/4
1-month interbank	9 13/16	9 3/4
3-month interbank	10	10
6-month interbank	10 3/16	10 1/8

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

June 20

1 month	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
2 months	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
3 months	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
6 months	8 5/16 - 8 7/16
1 year	8 1/2 - 8 5/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 20

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.82
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.135
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

June 20

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	348.15	347.25	— 1.50
Luxembourg	347.15	—	— 1.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	349.24	348.84	— 2.64
Zurich	346.80	347.25	— 1.70
London	347.75	346.90	— 1.75
New York	—	350.85	+ 1.55

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

★ ★ ★ U.S. CITIZENS ★ ★ ★

If You Plan to Vote in November You'd Better Plan Ahead

You can't vote if you don't register. And during the Voter Action Drive, beginning late in June, registering to vote is easy. Simply contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate or the Republicans Abroad office in Washington D.C. for absentee ballot information and assistance. Plan to make a difference in 1990. Register and Vote.

Remember, you're not liable for state taxes by voting!

REPUBLICANS ABROAD
310 First St. S.E., Dept. 621T
Washington D.C. 20003
Phone: (202) 662-1390 Fax: (202) 737-2687

★ Back President Bush. Vote Republican in 1990 ★

SCI TECH S.A.
SICAV
2, Boulevard Royal
L - 2953 LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B-20058

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of SCI TECH S.A. will be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, Boulevard Royal, L-2953 *Luxembourg, on Friday, June 29, 1990 at 3:00 p.m. with the* following agenda:

1. **Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor;**
2. **Approval of the Statement of Net Assets and of the Statement of Operations as at March 31, 1990;**
3. **Appropriation of net results;**
4. **Discharge of the Directors and of the Auditor with respect to their performance of duties for the year ended March 31, 1990;**
5. **Statutory Appointments;**
6. **Miscellaneous.**

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with no restriction.

In order to attend the meeting of June 29, 1990 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares FIVE clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with one of the following banks:

— BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG.
2, Boulevard Royal
2953 LUXEMBOURG
— BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.
548 Herengracht
NL - 1017 CG AMSTERDAM
— LOMBARD ODIER & CIE
11, Rue de la Corraterie
CH-1204 GENÈVE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Weekly net asset value
Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.
on 18-06-1990 U.S. $347.62
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam.
Tel. + 31-20-5211188.

ARIANE GESTION
Société Anonyme
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
2535 Luxembourg
RC Luxembourg B 19 138

Avis de convocation des porteurs de parts de ARIANE
fonds commun de placement de droit luxembourgeois

Il est convoqué par la présente une Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire des porteurs de parts du fonds commun de placement de droit luxembourgeois ARIANE qui se tiendra au siège social d'Ariane Gestion S.A., 20 boulevard Emmanuel Servais, Luxembourg, en date du 10 juillet à 15 h 30 et qui aura pour objet de délibérer sur l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. **Transformation du fonds commun de placement ARIANE par constitution d'une société d'investissement à capital variable, tel que ce régime est fixé par la partie I de la loi du 30 mars 1988 relative aux organismes de placement collectif, par apport de tous les actifs et toutes les obligations du fonds commun de placement "ARIANE" à la société à capital variable qui prendra la même dénomination.**
2. ***Adoption des statuts de la société d'investissement à capital* variable ARIANE.**
3. **Emission des actions de la société d'investissement à capital variable ARIANE au porteurs de parts à raison d'une action pour chaque part du fonds commun de placement ARIANE et fixation des modalités d'échange des certificats.**
4. **Désignation des membres du Conseil d'Administration ainsi que du réviseur.**

Les porteurs de part sont avisés du fait qu'il n'y a pas de quorum requis pour cette assemblée et que la décision sera prise par la majorité des deux tiers des voix. Lors de la délibération chaque part du fonds commun de placement donne droit à une voix.

Après changement du fonds commun de placement en société d'investissement à capital variable les actionnaires seront avisés des modalités concernant l'échange des titres.

Pour prendre part aux votes les titres aux porteurs doivent être déposés par les porteurs de parts au moins la veille de l'assemblée générale extraordinaire aux guichets de la Banque Privée Edmond de Rothshild Luxembourg, 20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, 2535 Luxembourg. Les porteurs de parts qui ne peuvent pas prendre part aux votes peuvent se faire représenter. Des procurations à cet effet sont disponibles au siège de Ariane Gestion S.A.

Ariane Gestion S.A.

MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Mixed After Late Dow Gain

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed narrowly mixed Wednesday in light trading after the blue chips got a late boost from computerized program buying.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 11.38 points Tuesday, edged up 1.74, to 2,895.30.

Among broader gauges, the New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.23, to 195.84, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.63, to 359.10. An average share rose 4 cents.

Declines, however, led advances by an 8-7 ratio. Big Board volume edged up to 137.42 million shares from the light 134.93 million traded on Tuesday.

Early gains were wiped out by midday when the Federal Reserve Board issued its beige book report on economic conditions around the country. The report cited continued slow growth in the economy with little change in the underlying inflation rate.

But it also said the manufacturing sector seemed to be rebounding in some regions and that capital goods industries were growing, which sparked selling by traders who felt the report would not encourage the Fed to cut interest rates.

The blue chips were saved from a close in the minus column, however, by a late bout of computerized program buying, used to profit on price differentials between stocks and stock index futures.

"Basically the programs came in to cover short positions," said Tom Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co., referring to buying by investors who had sold stocks short thinking prices would go lower. When they did not fall, those players then began to buy.

Varity was the most active issue, off ⅛ at 3.

N.Y. Stocks

Soviet Developments Give Dollar a Boost

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar firmed against most major currencies on Wednesday, boosted by speculation over political developments in the Soviet Union.

The dollar rose to 1.6780 Deutsche marks from 1.6737 on Tuesday, and it gained to 153.95 yen from 153.53. The dollar also advanced to 1.4125 Swiss francs from 1.4102 and to 5.6400 French francs from 5.6280.

The pound, however, rose to $1.7220 from $1.7213. It was underpinned by high British interest rates.

The dollar drew some of its strength from speculation about President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. He hinted he might resign as general secretary of the Communist Party because he is frustrated by criticism from conservatives.

By the time the New York market opened, the dollar had racked up gains in Europe and Asia. In New York, the currency opened higher but then ran into some selling.

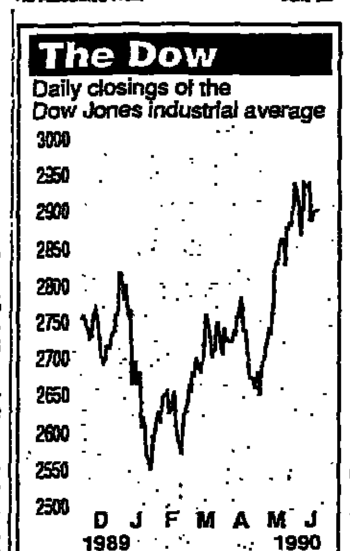
"This is the third day in a row there has been dollar-selling in New York. While traders in other centers were buying dollars, we were selling. I'm very puzzled as to why," said Robert Hatcher, a dealer for Barclays Bank. "I guess the New York market has a bit more bearish opinion on the U.S. economy than other centers. Either New York will be proved wrong, or it will sway other centers."

He and other observers said the market was little moved by the Federal Reserve Board's beige book report on the U.S. economy, which was released Wednesday. The report found slow growth with little change in inflation.

In earlier London trading, the dollar rose to 1.6825 Deutsche marks from the 1.6705 close on Tuesday, and it rose to 154.00 yen from 153.70.

Foreign Exchange

Via Associated Press June 20



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Varity	25323	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
CdnPc s	21423	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
BncOne	18690	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Upjohn	14772	42¼	40	42⅛	+2⅛
Citicorp	13828	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
OcciPet	11970	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
FdNM s	11502	40⅝	39⅝	40	— ⅞
AbtLab s	10671	40⅞	39⅝	40⅝	+1⅛
PhilMr s	10452	44¼	43¼	43½	— ¾
Chevrn	10388	71⅝	69⅝	70⅝	—1
DEI	10258	32⅞	31	32⅝	+1⅜
TCBY	10247	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	— ⅜
IBM	10112	119⅝	117¼	118	— ¾
DowCh s	10077	62⅛	60⅝	61⅛	—1⅛
AT&T	9438	43½	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hilhav n	21112	1½	1	1½	
FruitL	18512	13	11⅝	12¼	— ⅞
DowC rt	3573	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
ENSCO	3029	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
EchoBy	2795	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
NY Tim	2670	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+1⅛
PegGld	2605	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Amdhl	2047	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
CornCr	2017	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
Diasonc	1946	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
BAT In	1864	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Nabors	1631	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Coron g	1554	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Atari	1475	5⅝	5	5½	+ ½
Oneita	1432	9	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅝

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	665	786
Declined	777	710
Unchanged	555	515
Total Issues	2000	2013
New Highs	26	16
New Lows	34	47

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	229	240
Declined	283	299
Unchanged	282	251
Total Issues	794	790
New Highs	18	13
New Lows	22	32

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	967	582
Declined	931	1,424
Unchanged	2,403	2,302
Total Issues	4,301	4,308

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2899.01	2914.60	2868.81	2895.30	+ 1.74
Trans	1180.47	1186.13	1169.53	1177.01	— 1.82
Util	208.94	210.45	207.37	208.56	— 0.38
Comp	1043.88	1049.61	1033.83	1041.94	— 0.44

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	421.83	418.48	421.12	+1.11
Transp.	284.48	282.42	283.84	+0.22
Utilities	142.43	141.46	142.30	+0.37
Finance	29.46	29.07	29.15	—0.23
SP 500	359.91	357.00	359.10	+0.63
SP 100	343.18	340.33	342.78	+0.92

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	196.25	194.94	195.84	+0.23
Industrials	242.37	240.71	241.94	+0.44
Transp.	176.54	175.75	176.51	+0.30
Utilities	93.21	92.72	93.17	+0.36
Finance	146.37	145.15	145.39	—0.79

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	460.80	+0.27	468.86	456.87
Industrials	493.47	+1.23	499.09	486.64
Finance	453.97	—0.02	464.57	454.51
Insurance	501.28	—1.12	513.48	498.27
Utilities	655.14	—2.72	674.84	655.35
Banks	343.33	+0.14	353.72	350.27
Transp.	482.80	—1.88	499.33	476.94

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
360.94	359.85	360.87	—0.02

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.74	—0.07
Utilities	91.90	—0.01
Industrials	89.58	—0.13

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	137,420,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	163,115,840
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,890,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,040,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	148,092,200
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	142,983,000
NYSE volume up	60,312,400
NYSE volume down	54,970,700
Amex volume up	4,065,800
Amex volume down	4,780,400
NASDAQ volume up	60,685,000
NASDAQ volume down	46,072,223

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
June 19	472,076	625,366	38,405
June 18	397,431	586,431	36,085
June 15	394,539	679,281	6,247
June 14	425,969	574,510	7,527
June 13	461,949	657,929	16,025

*Included in the sales figures

S&P 100 Index Options

June 20

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Puts-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct
295	48	—	—	—	1/16	—	—	—
300	43	—	—	—	⅛	3/16	—	—
305	—	—	—	—	3/16	5/16	—	—
310	33	—	—	—	¼	⅝	⅞	—
315	28½	—	—	—	⅜	1⅛	3	—
320	—	25	25¼	—	½	2¼	4	5
325	17½	—	—	—	1⅛	2¾	4¾	—
330	16½	18¼	22	—	1⅞	4	5½	7½
335	12¾	13¼	—	—	2⅞	4⅞	6⅜	—
340	8¾	11¼	14½	—	4	6⅜	8⅜	11
345	5½	8⅜	—	—	5⅞	8¾	—	—
350	3⅛	5⅞	8¼	10¾	9	12½	14¼	—
355	1⅝	3⅞	5⅞	—	13	14½	16⅜	—
360	¾	2¼	4	6¼	17¾	17¾	—	—
365	⅜	1⅛	2⅜	—	22½	24	—	—

Calls: total vol. 63,620; total open int. 254,932
Puts: total vol. 72,297; total open int. 278,579
S&P 100 index:
High 343.18 low 340.38 close 342.78 +0.92
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

June 20

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jul	Aug	Sep	Puts—Last Jul	Aug	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	75	r	r	r	r	r	0.53
78.33	81	r	0.18	r	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	160	r	r	r	r	r	0.45
172.19	165	r	r	7.40	r	0.49	1.35
172.19	167½	4.55	r	r	0.34	1.18	r
172.19	170	r	2.90	r	0.95	2.00	r
172.19	172½	1.15	1.60	2.15	r	3.50	r
172.19	175	r	0.90	r	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
172.19	167½	r	r	r	r	1.08	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	81	r	r	r	0.04	0.08	0.14
85.30	83	r	r	r	0.09	r	r
85.30	83½	r	r	r	r	0.32	r
85.30	84	r	r	r	0.21	0.48	0.76
85.30	84½	r	r	r	0.34	0.65	0.99
85.30	85	r	0.55	0.64	0.51	0.90	1.35
85.30	85½	r	r	r	0.81	r	r
85.30	86	r	0.20	r	r	r	r
85.30	86½	r	0.12	r	r	r	r
85.30	87	r	r	r	2.05	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	84	r	r	r	0.21	r	0.82
85.30	85½	0.25	r	r	r	r	r
85.30	86	0.12	r	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	55	r	s	r	r	s	0.10
59.57	57	r	r	r	r	0.14	r
59.57	57½	r	r	s	0.07	r	
59.57	58	r	r	r	r	0.32	0.52
59.57	58½	r	r	s	0.18	r	
59.57	59	r	r	1.40	0.32	0.57	r
59.57	59½	0.54	s	s	r	r	
59.57	60	0.29	r	1.02	0.80	r	1.25
59.57	60½	0.22	r	s	r	r	
59.57	61	0.12	r	0.53	r	r	r
59.57	62½	0.03	s	s	r	s	
59.57	64	0.01	r	0.11	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	63	r	r	r	r	r	0.32
64.95	64	r	r	1.65	0.19	0.39	0.60
64.95	65	0.92	r	1.07	0.52	r	1.00
64.95	66	0.18	0.44	0.70	r	r	r
64.95	66½	0.11	r	s	r	r	
64.95	67	0.08	0.20	0.39	r	r	r
64.95	68	0.03	r	r	r	r	r
64.95	75	s	s	0.01	s	s	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	69	r	r	r	0.18	0.42	r
70.76	70	1.09	r	r	r	r	1.18
70.76	70½	0.75	r	s	0.65	r	
70.76	71	0.58	0.93	1.16	0.85	r	r
70.76	73	r	0.27	r	r	r	r
70.76	74	r	r	0.35	r	r	r
70.76	75	0.03	r	r	r	r	

Total call vol. 16,102 — 259,939
Total put vol. 11,636 — 251,037
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1539.00	1541.00	1555.00	1557.00
Forward	1564.00	1565.00	1579.00	1580.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1460.00	1463.00	1500.00	1501.00
Forward	1445.00	1446.00	1475.00	1476.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	485.00	486.00	489.00	490.00
Forward	491.00	492.00	495.00	495.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8750.00	8800.00	8475.00	8500.00
Forward	8775.00	8800.00	8400.00	8425.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6170.00	6180.00	6205.00	6210.00
Forward	6290.00	6300.00	6321.00	6325.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1680.00	1685.00	1700.00	1705.00
Forward	1612.00	1615.00	1634.00	1636.00

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European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Aug	285.20	286.00	288.20	285.80	288.00	289.00
Oct	281.00	281.40	284.00	280.00	283.00	283.40
Dec	260.00	282.00	280.00	280.00	282.00	283.00
Mar	269.60	270.00	272.20	268.40	269.20	269.60
May	269.60	270.80	269.00	268.60	269.00	269.40
Aug	269.00	270.00	278.00	268.00	269.00	270.00
Oct	263.00	267.00	266.00	266.00	267.00	269.00
Volume: 1,486 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jul	777	778	788	754	773	776
Sep	801	802	812	778	795	797
Dec	828	829	840	808	822	825
Mar	851	852	862	830	842	847
May	871	872	880	850	861	865
Jul	889	891	896	870	881	884
Sep	905	911	913	885	900	904
Volume: 6,331 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jul	576	577	590	575	597	598
Sep	596	597	611	595	620	621
Nov	617	618	635	615	641	642
Jan	637	638	650	635	660	661
Mar	652	657	666	652	675	678
May	672	680	679	678	690	705
Jul	680	688	N.T.	N.T.	705	712
Volume: 5,725 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jul	142.75	143.00	143.00	140.50	142.00	142.25
Aug	143.75	144.00	144.25	141.75	143.50	143.75
Sep	146.50	147.00	147.00	144.25	145.75	146.00
Oct	149.75	151.00	151.00	147.75	148.75	149.00
Nov	152.25	152.75	152.75	149.75	151.00	151.50
Dec	154.00	155.00	154.50	151.50	153.50	153.75
Jan	152.75	154.00	153.00	151.50	152.00	153.00
Feb	149.00	150.50	150.50	149.00	147.50	148.00
Mar	146.00	149.00	147.00	146.00	N.A.	146.00
Volume: 4,363 lots of 100 tons.						

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Aug	2,159	2,135	2,136	2,144	+8
Oct	2,045	2,030	2,031	2,039	+28
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,995	2,007	+17
Mar	1,990	N.T.	1,980	1,995	+17
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,975	1,995	+15
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,970	1,995	+13

Est. vol.: 785 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 4,590 lots. Open interest: 16,857.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Permian Basin Rlty	—	.0299	7-14	6-29
San Juan Basin RT	—	.2321	7-16	6-29
INCREASED				
Forum Retirement	Q	.38	8-14	6-30
LESCO Inc	A	.07	7-19	6-29
Wells Fargo & Co	Q	1.00	7-20	7-2
INITIAL				
Casey's Genl Stores	—	.02½	8-15	8-1
USUAL				
ACM Govt Scrts	—	.10½	7-13	6-29
Bankers Trust NY	Q	.58¼	7-25	7-3
Brunswick Corp	Q	.11	8-15	7-25
Burritt InterFncl	Q	.08	8-1	7-16
CPC International	Q	.59	7-25	6-29
Dime Financial Corp	Q	.20	7-27	7-6
Federal Paper Brd	Q	.25	7-15	6-30
Fifth Third Bancorp	Q	.24	7-14	6-29
First Central Fncl	—	.02½	8-17	7-24
Harsco Corp	Q	.30	8-15	7-16
Hexcel Corp	Q	.11	8-20	8-6
HomeFed Corp	Q	.05	8-17	7-20
Kaydon Corp	Q	.10	10-1	9-17
Manufacturers Han	Q	.82	7-25	7-1
Nat'l Banc Corp	Q	.11¼	7-9	6-29
Oshkosh Truck A	Q	.10¾	8-15	7-13
Oshkosh Truck B	Q	.12½	8-15	7-13
RAC Mtge Inv Corp	Q	.15	7-31	6-25
Rykoff-Sexton Inc	Q	.15	7-17	7-3
Stewart Info Svcs	Q	.10	7-31	6-29
Templeton Global	M	.07½	7-13	6-29
Upjohn Co	Q	.25	8-1	7-9
Valley Resources	Q	.15	7-15	6-29

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.735	0.735
Coffee, lb	0.77	0.77
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.266	1.251
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.45	0.45
Silver, troy oz	4.825	4.80
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	112.00	112.00
Tin, lb	3.7692	3.7648
Zinc, lb	0.87	0.83

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

RJR Bonds Rise on Refinancing Talk

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Prices of RJR Nabisco Inc.'s junk bonds surged Wednesday on reports of a planned buyback of the issues, which would allow the company to avoid raising interest payments.

Around midday, RJR's 14.07 percent payment-in-kind debentures due 2007 traded at 81.125, with 100 representing face value, 4.75 points higher than Tuesday's close. RJR's 14.07-percent payment-in-kind debentures of 2009 traded at 97.25, up 6.375 points. Other high-yield bonds rose as well.

Sources said Nabisco and its major shareholder, Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., approached their four large bank creditors on a $5.3 billion refinancing plan. They said the plan would include about $2.25 billion of bank loans, plus $3 billion from the sale of RJR preferred stock and from an equity infusion by KKR's leveraged buyout fund, which last week raised $1.7 billion for this purpose. The proceeds would be used to retire high-yielding bonds.

About $6 billion of the bonds, which traded earlier this year at prices of about 60 cents on the dollar, must be reset by April. If prices remain low, the company faces the prospect of fixing the interest on the securities as high as 20 percent. KKR, which took Nabisco private in a $24.9 billion buyout last year, refused to comment. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Motorola Planning Global Network

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Motorola Inc. shares jumped Wednesday as the company said it plans to develop a global communications system. A spokesman said Motorola would make a detailed announcement June 26, but he would not confirm published reports the system is a satellite-based cellular phone network.

In afternoon trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Motorola gained $1.875, to $86.875. Analysts said the rise was because of the communications announcement. "This kind of development represents a logical expansion of its commitment to the communications industry," said Robert Gutenstein, an analyst who follows the company for Kalb, Voohris & Co.

Stuart Johnson of Wertheim Schroder said the project holds the promise of "a very exciting series of steps for the company — although they won't bear fruit until the far distant future."

Small Lenders Ponder Trump Deal

NEW YORK (UPI) — Bankers have agreed on a plan to pull Donald J. Trump back from the brink of insolvency, a bank source said Wednesday, but still had to sell Japanese and other secondary creditors on the deal.

"The general agreement in theory seems to be a go," the source said of a plan by which banks owed an estimated $2 billion would give the developer $60 million new cash and a breather from interest payments.

To service $1.3 billion in bonds underlying his three Atlantic City casinos, the cash-starved Mr. Trump must refinance $2 billion borrowed from banks to build his real estate empire and other holdings. He has until Tuesday night to pay $43 million in overdue bond interest before facing default proceedings.

Pathe Hits Snag in MGM Buyout

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Pathe Communications Corp.'s planned buyout of MGM-UA Communications Co. may fall apart because a major backer has said Pathe can't rely on borrowed funds and must come up with millions in equity.

Time Warner Inc. is insisting that Pathe must arrange $600 million in equity, $450 million of that itself, toward the $1.2 billion bid for MGM-UA, following guidelines of an April financing agreement.

In a separate development on Wednesday Pathé France Holding said it appealed to the EC Commission to consider the decision of the French finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, to block its bid to acquire total control of Pathé Cinema.

For the Record

Campeau Corp. said its loss in the year ended Jan. 31 widened to 1.74 billion Canadian dollars ($1.48 billion) from $34 million a year earlier. Sales rose 20.4 percent, to $10.44 billion. The latest shortfall was inflated by 1.6 billion of noncash charges, mostly related to the bankruptcy filing for Campeau's U.S. retailing units. In the previous year, results were boosted by more than 200 million dollars of asset sales. *(Reuters)*

Fed Reports Slow Economic Growth and Stable Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A survey of the 12 Federal Reserve System banks released Wednesday found the U.S. economy continuing its slow growth with little change in the inflation rate.

The survey, prepared by the Cleveland District Bank and based on conditions before June 8, said consumer spending was slowing or declining.

It is one of eight such reports issued during the year.

Some constraints on lending were seen, especially for real estate.

"The slow-growth economy is accompanied by an easing in demand for credit," the report said.

"Reports on the behavior of consumption are mixed, and construction is indicated to be softening further," the report said. "Capital goods industries are, on balance, pointing toward growth."

Manufacturing output remained relatively unchanged for the past several months but new aerospace orders were noted in several regions.

Energy industries were expanding in Texas and Kansas.

Residential and commercial construction was generally unchanged or declining and prospects were for more of the same.

Excess office space in many parts of the country hurt commercial building. Housing sales in many areas — but not all — were weak.

While housing sales were down in Philadelphia, Kansas City and Richmond, Virginia, they increased at double-digit rates in Oregon, Idaho and Utah.

The survey found sluggish retail sales growth into June in districts that included Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. *(Reuters, UPI)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse June 20

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	37.10	36.40
ACF Holding	40.80	41
Aegon	127.80	127.40
Ahold	143	142.50
Akzo	123.10	122.70
AMEV	56.80	56.60
A'Dam Rubber	5.05	5.05
Amro Bank	73.40	72.50
Bols	180	179.50
Buhrmann Tett	71.20	70.70
BVG	N.Q.	—
Center Parcs	60.70	61
CSM	82.20	82.20
DAF	29.30	29.20
DSM	117.80	116.70
Elsevier	89.90	89.20
Fokker	47	46.90
Gist-Brocades	35.10	35.10
Heineken	124	122.80
Hoogovens	72.20	71.30
Hunter Douglas	104.50	N.Q.
IHC Caland	51	50
Inter Mueller	95.50	95
KLM	35.80	35.70
KNP	45.10	45.20
Nat Neder	72.60	71.40
Nedlloyd	80.80	81
NMB Bank	49.80	49.80
Oce Grinten	58.30	58.10
Pakhoed	198.60	198.50
Philips	33.20	32.90
Robeco	99.40	99.40
Rodamco	80.80	80.40
Rolinco	99.20	99.40
Rorento	59.10	59.20
Royal Dutch	143.70	142.80
Unilever	155.90	155.80
Van Ommeren	44.30	44.10
VMF Stork	55.80	55.60
VNU	101	100.90
Wessanen	72.50	72.20
Wolters/Kluwer	52.20	50.90

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 120.10
Previous : 119.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	9700	9760
Arbed	5360	5470
Barco	2400	2410
Bekaert	14975	14875
Cockerill	193	195
Cobepa	5660	5690
Delhaize	6440	6450
EBES	3940	3940
GB-Inno-BM	1370	1356
GBL	3980	3990
Gevaert	8420	8450
Hoboken	10250	10075
Intercom	3140	3160
Kredietbank	3955	3800
Petrofina	11950	11975
Royal Belge	5590	5570
Soc Gen Banque	3260	3290
Soc Gen Belgique	3270	3280
Sofina	13000	13000
Solvay	13875	13850
Tractebel	8600	8560
UCB	22850	22775
Unerg Ps	2280	2280

Current Stock Index : 6254.36
Previous : 6252.70

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	291	285
Allianz Hold	2643	2600
Altana	506.50	492
Asko	933	931
BASF	288.70	286.80
Bayer	278.70	279.80
Bay Vereinsbk	402	401
BBC	1010	1008
BHF Bank	460	458
BMW	580	587
Commerzbank	279	275.50
Continental	319.50	312
Daimler Benz	824	817
Degussa	479.50	474.50
Dt Babcock	212.50	208
Deutsche Bank	782.80	778
Douglas	882	854
Dresdner Bank	423	422
Feldmuehle	515	515.50
Harpener	474	475
Henkel	622	619.80
Hochtief	1425	1395
Hoechst	265.80	265.90
Hoesch	267.50	265
Holzmann	1625	1579
Horten	269.50	270
IWKA	420	415
Kali Salz	262	264
Karstadt	682	668
Kaufhof	631	618.20
KHD	257.50	257
Kloeckner Werke	214	217
Krupp Stahl	418	410
Linde	1002	986
Lufthansa	175	178
MAN	487	480
Mannesmann	353	356.30
Metallgesell	605	593
Muench Rueck	2250	2200
Nixdorf	312.40	314
PKI	538	535
Porsche	1170	1135
Preussag	447	445
PWA	321.50	319
RWE	485	479
Rheinmetall	443	444
Schering	791	785.80
SEL	379.80	376
Siemens	728.50	724.20
Thyssen	281.80	281
Varta	392.50	383
Veba	431	427
VEW	224.50	224.50
Viag	409.20	401
Volkswagen	609	609
Wella	737.50	733

DAX Index : 1849.55
Previous : 1852.46
FAZ Index : 772.34
Previous : 771.81

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	115	116
Enso-Gutzeit	33	33
K.O.P.	51	50
Kymmene	86	88
Nokia	102	103
Pohjola	160	165
Stockmann	N.Q.	175
United Papers	174	180
Wartsila	410	420

Unitas Index : 549.00
Previous : 562.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.70	15.10
Cathay Pacific	9.35	9.20
Cavendish Int'l	3.68	3.70
Cheung Kong	12.40	12.30
China Light Pwr	14.50	14.70
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.90	10.20
Hang Lung Dev	5.20	5.15
Hang Seng Bank	20.60	20.40
Henderson Land	8.20	8.20
HK Air Eng.	20	20
HK China Gas	12.20	12.50
HK Electric	8.30	8
HK Land	8.15	8.15
HK Realty Trust	4.80	4.80
HK Shang Bank	5.85	5.90
HK Shang Htls	5.05	5.10
HK Telecomm	6.25	6.25
HK Ferry	5	4.98
Hutch Whampoa	11.30	11.10
Hysan Dev	1.22	1.22
Jardine Math.	33	32.75
Jardine Str Hld	17.20	17.20
Kowloon Motor	5	6.25
Mandarin Orient	6.10	6.20
Miramar Hotel	7	7
New World Dev	10.70	10.80
SHK Props	14.50	14.40
Stelux	4.10	4
Swire Pac A	20.30	20.40
Tai Cheung Prps	4.38	4.38
TVE	1.04	1.03
Wharf Hold	8.20	8.25
Wing On Co	7.55	7.15
Winsor Ind.	8.15	8.20
World Int'l	4.35	4.35

Hang Seng Index : 3234.39
Previous : 3229.42

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	17.75	17.75
Altech	65.50	65
Anglo Amer	104	108.50
Barlows	36	36
Blyvoor	9.50	9.30
Buffels	49	50.50
GFSA	73.75	75
Harmony	22.75	23
Highveld Steel	17.75	17.75
Kloof	31.75	32.25
Nedbank Grp	10.50	10.50
Rusplat	83.50	84
SA Brews	37.50	37.50
St Helena	31	31
Sasol	12.75	12.65
Welkom	19	19
Western Deep	102.50	107

Composite Stock Index : 2971
Previous : 2990

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.05	4.99
Anglo Am Gld	N.Q.	44.06
AA Corp	N.Q.	15.88
Asda-MFI Gp	1.15	1.15
Ass Brit Foods	4.07	4.05
Barclays	4	3.88
Bass	11	10.98
B.A.T.	6.45	6.47
Blue Circle	2.50	2.57
BOC Group	6	6.04
Boots	2.98	2.96
Bowater	5.28	5.29
BAe	5.20	5.42
BAA	4.35	4.19
Brit Airways	2.16	2.17
British Gas	2.29	2.29
BP	3.24	3.24
British Steel	1.48	1.47
Brit Telecom	2.94	2.91
BTR	4.36	4.40
Burmah Oil	6.45	6.42
Cable Wire	5.46	5.38
Cadbury Sch	3.45	3.50
Charter Cons	4.62	4.53
Comm Union	5.21	5
Cookson	2.12	2.18
Courtaulds	3	3.55
Dalgety	3.78	3.78
De Beers	N.Q.	—
Dixons	1.49	1.43
Driefontein	N.Q.	—
Eurotunnel	4.85	4.93
Fisons	4.04	3.95
Gen Acc F	11.11	11.07
GEC	1.98	2.07
GKN	4.05	4.03
Glaxo	8.17	8.18
Grand Met	6.67	6.58
Gt Univ Stores	13.50	13.50
GRE	2.42	2.38
Guinness	7.92	7.87
Hanson Tr	2.43	2.44
Hawker Sidd	6.70	6.77
ICI	11.78	12.10
Kingfisher	3.54	3.48
Land Sec	5.85	5.86
Legal Gen Grp	4.12	4.08
Lloyds Bank	2.90	2.89
Lonrho	2.58	2.58
Lucas Ind	1.57	1.65
Marks Sp	2.33	2.29
Maxwell	2.07	2.03
MB Group	2.20	2.18
Midland Bk	3	2.99
NatWest	3.35	3.33
Pearson Grp	7.88	7.42
P and O	6.45	6.40
Pilkington	2.12	2.12
Prudential	2.25	2.29
Racal Elec	2.06	2.07
Randfontein	N.Q.	—
Rank Org	8.50	8.52
Reed Int'l	4.60	4.51
Reuters	12.67	12.75
Rolls Royce	2.15	2.17
Royal Dutch	44.38	44.06
RTZ	5.65	5.62
Saatchi	0.91	0.91
Sainsbury	2.80	2.77
Sears Holds	0.99	0.99
Shell	4.65	4.60
Siebe	5.02	5.38
STC	2.39	2.60
Std Chart Bk	4.88	4.87
Storehouse	1.28	1.28
Sun Alliance	3.32	3.26
Tate and Lyle	3.05	3.04
Tesco	2.14	2.14
Thorn EMI	7.65	7.48
T.I. Group	5.85	5.83
Trafalgar Hse	3.22	3.17
THF	3.02	3
Ultramar	3.29	6.88
Unilever	6.85	6.83
Utd Biscuits	3.58	3.55
Vickers	2.32	2.33
War Loan 3½	32.94	32.72
Wellcome	6.34	6.65
Woolworth	19.63	19.38

F.T. 30 Index : 1903.40
Previous : 1907.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2371.20
Previous : 2367.70

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3010	3010
Banco Central	4800	4800
Bco. Santander	4785	4655
Banesto	3650	3640
CEPSA	2075	2090
Dragados	3305	3270
Iberduero	665	654
Telefonica	865	849

S.E. General Index : 284.74
Previous : 282.56

To Our Readers

Milan stock market prices were not available for this edition because of problems at the source.

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	26¼	26½
Bank Montreal	27¾	27¾
Bell Canada	39	39½
Bombardier A	17¾	17½
Bombardier B	N.Q.	—
Cambior	12	11⅞
Cascades	N.Q.	3.95
Dominion Text A	11⅛	11¼
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	17¾	17⅝
Memotec	8½	8⅝
Nat'l Bk Canada	N.Q.	9¾
Noverco	15	15
Power Corp.	14⅝	14½
Provigo	N.Q.	7⅞
Quebec Tel	14	14
Quebecor A	N.Q.	12½
Quebecor B	16⅜	16⅝
Videotron	13¼	13⅛

Industrials Index : 1632.69
Previous : 1627.58

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	998	989
Air Liquide	757	750
Avions Dassault	539	536
Bancaire (Cie)	583	583
BIC	635	640
Bongrain	3350	3380
Bouygues	647	640
BSN-GD	864	849
Carrefour	3505	3497
Cerus	342	348.50
C.G.E.	623	617
Chargeurs	1030	1015
Club Med	604	610
Dumez	584	587
Elf-Aquitaine	666	664
Europe 1	1335	1350
Gen. Eaux	2643	2618
Hachette	351.10	342.10
Havas	638	638
Imetal	365	368.30
Lafarge Coppee	468.30	462.80
Legrand	4447	4460
Oreal (L')	5320	5400
L.V.M.H.	4360	4365
Matra	371.20	372.20
Merlin Gerin	6080	6020
Michelin B	115.30	118
Moulinex	116	118.60
Occidentale	778	785
Paribas	632	625
Pernod-Ricard	1210	1232
Perrier	1573	1592
Peugeot	807	810
Printemps (Au)	660	664
Radiotechnique	681	696
Raff. St. Louis	1503	1483
Redoute (La)	3375	3380
Roussel Uclaf	2190	2200
Saint Gobain	550	552
Sanofi	983	945
Skis Rossignol	1005	1055
Ste Generale A	557	561
Suez	437.70	438.50
Telemecanique	4990	5000
Thomson-CSF	122	121
Total	673	659
Valeo	563	571

CAC 40 Index : 2083.44
Previous : 2080.91

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	14.40	13.80
Bradesco	0.80	0.78
Brahma	2.73	2.45
Paranapanema	0.66	0.64
Petrobras	94.99	122
Vale Rio Doce	25.20	25.20
Varig	12.99	12

Bovespa Index : 14930
Previous : 14415

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.62	3.58
DBS	13.60	13.70
Fraser Neave	9.10	9.05
Genting	9.30	9.40
Harrisons Plant	1.60	1.58
How Par	2.77	2.80
Hume	3.52	3.54
Inchcape	5.35	5.35
Keppel	7.80	7.90
KL Kepong	2.88	2.85
Lum Chang	1.43	1.44
Malayan Banks	6.40	6.50
OCBC	8.40	8.40
OUB	5.50	5.55
OUE	9.05	9.05
Sembawang	7	6.85
Shangrila	8.80	8.80
Sime Darby	2.86	2.85
SIA	13.20	13.20
S'pore Land	14.80	14.80
S'pore Press	7.90	7.85
Sing Steamship	3.68	3.70
Straits Trading	3.34	3.36
UOB	5.50	5.55
United Overseas	2.15	2.16

Straits Times Ind. : 1535.85
Previous : 1534.07

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	316	310
Alfa Laval	265	270
Asea	781	778
Astra -A	528	519
Atlas Copco	342	343
Electrolux B	263	262
Ericsson	1225	1265
Esselte-A	227	227
Handelsbanken	125	120
Pharmacia-A	210	N.Q.
Norsk Hydro	200	198
Saab-Scania	268	265
Sandvik	316	318
SCA-A	130	131
S-E. Banken	81.50	83
Skandia F	199	198
Skanska	480	490
SKF	176	177
Stora	320	320
Volvo	338	335

Affaersvaerlden : 1284.20
Previous : 1275.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	4.76	4.76
BHP	9.34	9.38
Bond	0.14	0.14
Boral	3.36	3.36
Bougainville	0.98	1
Coles Myer	7.72	7.46
Comalco	4.20	4.18
CRA	12.28	12.28
CSR	5.36	5.32
Dunlop	5.08	5.06
Elders IXL	1.80	1.83
ICI Australia	4.57	4.52
Magellan	1.40	1.40
MIM	2.30	2.31
Nat Aust Bank	6.30	6.24
News Corp	11.25	11.40
N Broken Hill	2.42	2.42
Poseidon	2.40	2.40
QCT Resources	1.44	1.42
Santos	4.18	4.17
TNT	2.65	2.68
Western Mining	4.55	4.58
Westpac Banking	4.50	4.52
Woodside	2.86	2.85

All ordinaries Index : 1502.80
Previous : 1497.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1040	1040
Asahi Chemical	901	909
Asahi Glass	1880	1890
Bank of Tokyo	1500	1450
Bridgestone	1490	1510
Canon	1730	1730
Casio	1580	1580
C.Itoh	835	847
Dai Nippon Print	1880	1890
Daiwa House	2420	2420
Daiwa Securities	1540	1510
Fanuc	7060	7040
Fuji Bank	2650	2610
Fuji Photo	4390	4290
Fujitsu	1470	1420
Hitachi	1500	1500
Hitachi Cable	1230	1180
Honda	1740	1740
Ito Yokado	2980	3040
Japan Air Lines	18100	18100
Kajima	1940	1920
Kansai Power	3540	3500
Kawasaki Steel	585	580
Kirin Brewery	1920	1930
Komatsu	1180	1180
Kubota	982	980
Kyocera	8070	7870
Matsu Elec Inds	2100	2100
Matsu Elec Wks	2080	2080
Mitsubishi Bk	2470	2440
Mitsubishi Kasei	780	770
Mitsubishi Elec	960	960
Mitsubishi Hev	1040	1030
Mitsubishi Corp	1490	1480
Mitsui and Co	955	960
Mitsukoshi	1800	1820
Mitsumi	1510	1560
NEC	1960	1970
NGK Insulators	1500	1480
Nikko Securities	1270	1250
Nippon Kogaku	1610	1610
Nippon Oil	1370	1380
Nippon Steel	587	586
Nippon Yusen	882	888
Nissan	1090	1070
Nomura Sec	2330	2300
NTT (SF)	9835	9850
Olympus Optical	1550	1570
Pioneer	6140	6150
Ricoh	1090	1090
Sanyo Elec	930	925
Sharp	1860	1840
Shimizu	1180	1160
Shinetsu Chem	1780	1710
Sony	8470	8370
Sumitomo Bk	2520	2500
Sumitomo Chem	670	670
Sumi Marine	1080	1090
Sumitomo Metal	579	579
Taisei Corp	1350	1340
Taisho Marine	1060	1080
Takeda Chem	1720	1710
TDK	6750	6670
Teijin	740	735
Tokyo Marine	1440	1420
Tokyo Elec Pw	4420	4410
Toppan Printing	1810	1810
Toray Ind.	885	904
Toshiba	1070	1080
Toyota	2590	2520
Yamaichi Sec	1290	1300

Nikkei 225 : 32045
Previous : 32090
Topix Index : 2467
Previous : 2454

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅝	15½
Agnico Eagle	7⅞	7⅝
Air Canada	9⅞	9⅝
Alberta Energy	16⅛	N.A.
Am Barrick Res	20¼	19⅝
BCE	39⅝	38⅞
BCED	0.40	0⅝
Bk Nova Scotia	14¼	14
BC Gas	14⅝	N.Q.
BC Phone	18¼	18½
BP Canada	18¼	18½
Bramalea	12⅝	13⅛
Brunswick	8⅝	8¾
CAE	6	N.Q.
Campeau	1.95	N.A.
CIBC	27⅛	27¼
Canadian Pacific	21	21⅛
Can Packers	12⅝	12½
Can Tire A	20⅝	20⅜
Cantor	27⅝	27⅝
Cara	17	17
CCL Ind B	9⅞	9⅞
Cineplex	5⅝	5⅝
Cominco	26½	26½
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	7⅛	7⅛
Denison Min B	1.21	1.22
Dickenson Min A	N.Q.	4.35
Dofasco	23¼	23⅝
Dylex A	3.90	4
Echo Bay Mines	14⅛	13⅞
Equity Silver A	1.65	1½
FCA Int'l	N.Q.	10½
Fed Ind A	14	13⅞
Fletcher Chall A	15⅞	15¾
FPI	4⅝	4.60
GoldCorp	4.35	N.Q.
Gulf Cda Res	15⅛	15⅝
Hees Int'l	N.A.	25⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	12¼	N.Q.
Hollinger	12⅞	12⅝
Horsham	10⅛	9⅞
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	—
Imasco	36⅛	N.A.
Inco	31½	31½
Interhome	47	48½
Jannock	16	N.Q.
Labatt	N.A.	21⅛
Loblaw Co	16⅞	16
Mackenzie	7¾	7½
Magna Int'l A	3.30	3.40
Maritime	N.A.	—
Mark Res	11¼	11¼
MacLean Hunt X	9⅞	9⅞
Molson A	39	38⅞
Noma Ind A	N.A.	7¼
Noranda	20	19⅞
Norcen Forest	11½	11½
Norcen Energy	24⅛	24⅝
Nova Corp	8⅝	8½
Oshawa	31⅜	31⅝
Pagurin A	7¼	7⅜
Placer Dome	17¼	17
Poco Petroleum	6½	N.A.
PWA Corp	10⅛	9⅞
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	0.95
Rayrock	8	N.Q.
Renaissance	13⅞	13⅞
Rogers B	7⅛	7⅛
Rothmans	N.Q.	67
Royal Bank Can	23¼	N.Q.
Royal TrustCo	14⅛	14⅛
Sceptre Res	3.65	3.65
Scott's Hosp	14⅛	14½
Seagram	N.A.	95⅝
Sears Can	11½	11⅝
Shell Can	38	38⅝
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7½
SHL Systemhse	8⅝	8⅝
Southam	25⅛	25⅝
Spar Aerospace	8½	8½
Stelco A	16⅛	16⅜
Teck B	23⅛	N.Q.
Thomson News	15⅛	N.Q.
Toronto Domn	17⅛	17⅛
Torstar B	27⅛	27⅛
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	N.A.	16⅛
Triton Finl A	17⅛	18
Trimac	7	7
Trizec A	19⅛	19⅛
Turbo Resources	0.47	0.44
Unicorp A	2⅛	2.35
Woodward's Ltd	1.35	1.35

TSE 300 Index : 3524.70
Previous : 3522.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Int'l	1530	1530
Alusuisse	1335	1330
Bank Leu	N.A.	3875
Brown Boveri	5975	5950
Ciba Geigy	3450	3460
CS Holding	2450	2450
Elektrow	3490	3000
Fischer	2200	2200
Interdiscount	4380	4370
Jacobs Suchard	7600	7475
Jelmoli	2260	2280
Landis Gyr	1470	1460
Moevenpick	5375	5450
Nestle	8750	8775
Oerlikon-B	995	970
Pargesa Hld	1520	1530
Roche Holding B	4135	4140
Sandoz	2140	2130
Schindler	N.A.	—
Sulzer	779	780
Surveillance	5425	5460
Swissair	970	950
SBC	314	314
Swiss Reinsur	613	612
Swiss Volksbank	1640	1650
Union Bank	3550	3560
Winterthur	4220	4210
Zurich Ins	2130	2110

SBS Index : 671.70
Previous : 670.70

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY.
A COLUMN ON NON-U.S. STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press June 20

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.85	3.26	Jul	3.33¾	3.38½	3.33¼	3.34½	+.02¼
3.73	3.31½	Sep	3.37	3.41½	3.37	3.38¾	+.01½
3.80	3.45½	Dec	3.50¼	3.54½	3.50¼	3.50¾	+.01¼
3.85	3.51	Mar	3.58	3.61½	3.57	3.57	
3.73	3.45	May	3.54¼	3.54¼	3.50	3.50	+.00¼
3.63	3.30	Jul	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.46	+.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,374					
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,136 up 98							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.93¾	2.31	Jul	2.89½	2.89¾	2.84½	2.85¼	—.01¼
2.91	2.29	Sep	2.85	2.88	2.82	2.82¾	—.01¼
2.87¼	2.22	Dec	2.82	2.85¼	2.78¼	2.79	—.02¼
2.92¼	2.41	Mar	2.87½	2.90¾	2.84	2.84¾	—.02
2.96	2.49¾	May	2.92	2.94½	2.87	2.87	—.02¾
2.98	2.63	Jul	2.94¼	2.96¾	2.89	2.89	—.02½
2.83¾	2.65	Sep	2.79¾	2.80	2.77	2.77¼	+.01¼
2.75	2.57	Dec	2.69½	2.70	2.67	2.67	—.00¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 46,776					
Prev. Day Open Int.245,777 off 998							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.31	5.78	Jul	5.99	6.08	5.97	5.98	+.04¼
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.08	6.14½	6.03	6.05¾	+.05¼
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.11	6.19	6.07	6.09¼	+.06
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.18	6.27½	6.16	6.17½	+.05¼
6.91	5.87	Jan	6.30	6.38	6.27½	6.28¾	+.07¼
7.01	5.65½	Mar	6.41	6.48½	6.38½	6.39	+.06
7.06	6.14½	May	6.52	6.58	6.49	6.49½	+.05
7.11	6.39	Jul	6.59½	6.63½	6.56	6.56½	+.04½
6.59	6.51	Aug				6.55	+.02
6.57	6.30	Nov	6.47	6.50	6.45	6.45	+.04
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,502					
Prev. Day Open Int.176,417 off 2,055							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
208.00	167.80	Jul	173.00	176.10	173.00	174.00	+1.80
198.00	170.10	Aug	175.40	177.80	174.70	175.50	+1.70
200.00	171.50	Sep	177.00	179.40	176.50	177.60	+2.20
200.00	173.80	Oct	178.20	181.20	178.20	179.20	+1.50
205.50	174.00	Dec	181.80	185.40	181.70	183.70	+2.20
204.00	178.00	Jan	185.20	186.20	183.50	183.70	+1.50
212.00	181.00	Mar	187.00	188.00	186.00	186.70	+1.70
208.00	184.50	May	187.30	189.80	187.30	188.40	+1.70
209.00	186.00	Jul	191.50	191.50	190.00	190.80	+2.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,926					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,425 off 128							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.80	19.50	Jul	24.26	24.46	23.97	24.02	—.24
25.15	19.50	Aug	24.12	24.48	23.88	23.98	—.19
24.80	19.50	Sep	23.98	24.35	23.75	23.75	—.17
24.35	19.65	Oct	23.78	24.18	23.50	23.55	—.07
24.12	19.75	Dec	23.45	23.88	23.30	23.32	—.04
23.95	19.81	Jan	23.50	23.48	23.10	23.15	—.02
23.81	19.82	Mar	23.30	23.58	22.95	22.95	+.05
23.70	20.15	May	23.20	23.35	22.80	22.80	+.03
23.70	21.05	Jul	22.99	23.15	22.70	22.70	+.10
		Aug				22.70	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,518					
Prev. Day Open Int.103,646 up 1,171							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.22	69.25	Jun	77.25	77.35	76.40	76.65	—.47
74.87	69.12	Aug	74.87	74.92	73.97	74.05	—.70
74.65	68.30	Oct	74.20	74.20	73.45	73.68	—.35
74.40	71.00	Dec	73.95	73.97	73.40	73.47	—.38
76.15	72.50	Feb	75.35	75.47	75.05	75.10	—.28
77.00	74.15	Apr	76.30	76.40	76.05	76.12	—.18
74.60	72.75	Jun	73.50	73.50	73.12	73.12	—.28
Est. Sales 16,310		Prev. Sales 11,477					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,722 off 2,836							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
85.70	78.50	Aug	85.90	85.97	85.10	85.30	—.25
84.85	78.00	Sep	84.92	84.95	84.05	84.27	—.45
84.25	78.20	Oct	84.25	84.25	83.50	83.58	—.52
84.25	79.00	Nov	84.30	84.40	83.65	83.72	—.32
84.00	79.75	Jan	84.05	84.05	83.60	83.85	—.15
82.75	80.90	Mar	82.70	82.70	82.40	82.50	—.20
82.40	81.35	Apr	82.40	82.40	82.40	82.40	—.07
82.40	81.70	May	82.30	82.30	82.30	82.30	
Est. Sales 1,413		Prev. Sales 1,831					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,671 up 26							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.45	44.25	Jun	60.45	60.90	59.75	60.50	+.03
65.32	44.95	Jul	59.30	59.70	59.30	59.32	+.27
63.22	42.70	Aug	57.45	58.00	57.20	57.60	+.32
55.70	40.80	Oct	51.77	52.30	51.15	51.60	+.08
55.45	44.25	Dec	50.80	51.35	50.25	50.95	+.08
52.95	45.25	Feb	49.00	49.30	48.37	49.00	
48.80	45.15	Apr	46.70	46.80	46.37	46.60	—.15
51.85	49.60	Jun	49.80	50.10	49.50	49.55	—.25
Est. Sales 13,393		Prev. Sales 16,627					
Prev. Day Open Int. 42,270 off 1,681							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.60	39.95	Jul	64.40	65.00	62.70	63.40	+.30
69.15	39.30	Aug	62.20	62.70	60.90	61.67	+.70
63.65	48.07	Feb	59.70	60.10	57.25	58.35	—.90
62.95	50.30	Mar	58.95	59.35	57.00	57.95	—.80
63.00	57.00	May	60.00	60.05	57.90	58.60	—1.30
Est. Sales 10,850		Prev. Sales 11,312					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,039 off 138							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
132.25	74.05	Jul	87.75	87.75	85.50	85.85	—2.55
120.00	77.25	Sep	90.25	90.25	88.07	89.10	—1.75
109.50	81.00	Dec	93.40	93.40	91.35	92.40	—1.45
116.75	83.00	Mar	96.00	96.00	94.50	95.25	—1.40
123.00	91.25	May	98.50	98.50	96.50	97.05	—1.95
110.00	92.75	Jul	99.00	99.00	99.00	98.50	—2.50
108.96	101.50	Sep	101.50	101.50	101.50	100.50	—2.00
Est. Sales 12,392		Prev. Sales 8,750					
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,343 off 2,333							
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
16.27	10.55	Jul	12.76	12.89	12.68	12.74	+.04
16.13	10.40	Oct	12.54	12.71	12.50	12.58	+.04
15.22	11.65	Mar	12.12	12.24	12.08	12.15	+.01
15.05	11.65	May	12.10	12.24	12.08	12.11	—.01
14.90	11.56	Jul	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.99	—.01
14.40	11.72	Oct	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	+.01
Est. Sales 14,984		Prev. Sales 26,903					
Prev. Day Open Int.156,438 off 1,539							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1525	921	Jul	1200	1242	1197	1221	+17
1541	941	Sep	1230	1274	1224	1263	+19
1558	965	Dec	1265	1304	1260	1297	+20
1581	985	Mar	1293	1332	1282	1326	+20
1572	1000	May	1345	1345	1343	1343	+23
1590	1060	Jul				1362	+22
1515	1303	Sep				1380	+20
Est. Sales 7,012		Prev. Sales 3,696					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,120 off 538							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
205.50	123.00	Jul	166.50	176.70	166.50	174.00	+7.30
202.00	123.50	Sep	164.10	179.50	144.10	148.70	—3.40
199.50	124.80	Nov	159.50	175.00	158.50	163.50	—4.00
191.00	125.80	Jan	159.35	172.65	158.50	162.50	—2.20
190.50	164.50	Mar	78.32	172.50	142.50	163.55	—1.95
190.00	164.50	May	158.00	164.00	158.00	161.55	—1.95
180.00	180.00	Jul				161.55	—1.95
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,935					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,145							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
123.00	95.20	Jun	112.00	113.00	110.40	110.45	—4.15
119.25	93.25	Jul	111.90	112.10	109.60	109.85	—3.15
113.50	95.00	Aug	110.40	110.40	108.90	108.85	—3.75
113.30	92.50	Sep	109.00	109.20	107.10	107.40	—2.45
109.50	94.50	Oct				106.15	—2.25
107.70	94.50	Nov				104.90	—2.10
110.00	91.50	Dec	105.80	105.80	103.50	103.65	—1.85
105.00	94.00	Jan				102.70	—1.90
103.00	99.50	Feb				101.40	—1.90
106.00	92.30	Mar	101.00	101.00	100.50	100.35	—1.95
101.80	100.00	Apr				99.85	—1.85
103.40	97.80	May	98.80	99.20	98.80	99.05	—1.85
99.70	96.75	Jul				97.50	—1.85
97.75	97.65	Sep				97.00	—1.85
96.50	96.05	Dec				95.80	—1.85
		Jan				94.80	—1.85
96.50	96.50	Mar				94.00	—1.85
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.00	75.00	Jun				73.00	—1.00
95.50	66.00	Jul				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Aug				73.00	—1.00
74.00	74.50	Sep				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Dec				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	May				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Jul				73.00	—1.00
		Sep				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Dec				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Jan				73.00	—1.00
75.00	75.00	Mar				73.00	—1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
524.0	474.0	Jun				483.2	+1.7
761.5	476.2	Jul	481.7	486.0	474.5	484.2	+1.5
511.0	511.0	Aug				488.0	+1.5
760.0	484.5	Sep	489.0	494.0	484.5	492.2	+1.4
742.0	494.5	Dec	499.5	505.0	495.0	503.2	+1.4
688.0	499.0	Jan	505.0	505.0	505.0	506.5	+1.4
665.0	506.0	Mar	511.0	513.5	507.5	513.9	+1.4
647.0	514.0	May	519.5	521.5	517.0	521.2	+1.4
667.5	522.0	Jul	524.0	524.0	524.0	528.4	+1.4
654.0	530.0	Sep				536.5	+1.4
623.5	540.0	Dec				547.3	+1.4
596.0	550.0	Jan				551.3	+1.4
613.0	545.0	Mar				560.0	+1.4
Est. Sales 18,000		Prev. Sales 8,612					
Prev. Day Open Int.108,304 off 1,163							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
556.00	465.00	Jul	473.50	484.50	473.00	482.10	+5.90
560.50	473.00	Oct	479.00	490.50	478.00	488.00	+6.30
551.00	484.00	Jan	493.00	493.00	493.00	493.50	+6.60
554.50	488.20	Apr	498.00	497.00	490.00	498.80	+6.60
528.50	495.00	Jul				503.80	+6.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,656					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,943							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
175.00	113.50	Jun				112.60	—.70
149.50	113.25	Sep	114.00	115.00	113.50	114.50	—.80
147.00	114.75	Dec	115.25	116.00	115.00	115.80	—.80
142.00	116.50	Mar				117.10	—.80
125.25	125.80	Jun	118.25	118.25	118.25	118.80	—.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 342					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,435 up 98							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
497.00	346.00	Jun	347.80	352.00	347.50	350.50	+1.40
379.50	356.00	Jul				350.90	+1.20
487.00	348.20	Aug	350.30	355.00	349.50	353.10	+1.20
472.00	352.50	Oct	354.40	358.30	353.80	357.50	+1.30
455.50	357.00	Dec	359.30	363.40	358.50	362.00	+1.20
457.50	362.00	Feb	364.80	366.80	364.40	366.50	+1.10
460.00	366.20	Apr	371.00	371.00	371.00	370.90	+1.10
464.20	372.80	Jun				375.40	+1.00
468.20	375.00	Aug				379.80	+.90
476.80	389.20	Oct				384.40	+.90
483.00	385.50	Dec	386.00	385.50	385.50	389.10	+.90
432.80	397.80	Feb	392.00	392.00	392.00	394.00	+.90
412.50	396.50	Apr				398.80	+.90
Est. Sales 3,300		Prev. Sales 16,880					
Prev. Day Open Int.116,588 off 88							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.65	91.10	Jun	92.27	92.28	92.25	92.25	—.02
92.55	91.28	Sep	92.43	92.49	92.41	92.43	—.01
92.50	91.41	Dec	92.44	92.46	92.44	92.44	—.01
92.38	91.66	Mar	92.47	92.47	92.47	92.47	—.01
92.20	91.52	Jun				92.35	
92.26	91.48	Sep				92.40	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,718					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,756 off 588							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-6	92-26	Jun	96-16	96-20	96-8	96-9	—7
100-14	92-24	Sep	96-13	96-19	96-2	96-4	—9
97	94-5	Dec				96-7	—9
96-23	94-20	Mar				95-30	—9
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,140					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,541 up 511							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-15	75	Jun	93-28	94-6	93-17	93-19	—11
100-4	75-1	Sep	93-18	93-28	93-2	93-4	—14
99-24	88	Dec	93-15	93-15	92-26	92-28	—12
99-12	77-21	Mar	93-20	93-20	92-20	92-21	—13
99-4	82-18	Jun	92-14	92-14	92-14	92-14	—12
99-5	86-4	Sep	92-17	92-17	92-6	92-8	—12
98-20	87-21	Dec				92-2	—11
98-13	87-18	Mar	92	92	91-29	91-29	—10
97-19	87-19	Jun				91-24	—9
97-12	87-14	Sep				91-19	—8
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 282,796					
Prev. Day Open Int.274,485 off 3,196							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-13	87-2	Jun	91-13	91-14	91-8	91-10	—2
93-11	86-21	Sep	90-19	90-26	90-1	90-4	—14
91-2	86-30	Dec	90-3	90-3	89-21	89-21	—14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,371					
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,784 off 181							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.67	91.72	91.66	91.67	—.01
92.15	88.85	Dec	91.59	91.62	91.57	91.58	—.01
92.01	88.56	Mar	91.56	91.59	91.54	91.55	—.01
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.41	91.43	91.38	91.39	—.02
91.83	89.84	Sep	91.29	91.30	91.25	91.26	—.02
91.78	89.90	Dec	91.13	91.15	91.10	91.11	—.02
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.08	91.10	91.06	91.07	—.02
91.76	90.35	Jun	90.99	91.01	90.96	90.97	—.02
91.72	90.35	Sep	90.94	90.94	90.89	90.90	—.02
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.81	90.81	90.76	90.77	—.02
91.66	90.28	Mar	90.76	90.76	90.72	90.73	—.02
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.66	90.67	90.62	90.63	—.02
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.62	90.62	90.57	90.58	—.02
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.56	90.57	90.51	90.52	—.02
90.77	90.24	Mar	90.54	90.57	90.51	90.52	—.02
		Jun	90.50	90.53	90.47	90.48	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 98,356					
Prev. Day Open Int.605,134 off 13,834							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7700	1.5250	Sep	1.6934	1.6980	1.6922	1.6952	—20
1.6740	1.5640	Dec	1.6698	1.6720	1.6680	1.6702	—18
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,892					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,152 up 456							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8470	.8093	Sep	.8425	.8430	.8417	.8420	+12
.8420	.8050	Dec	.8321	.8321	.8320	.8320	+12
.8365	.7990	Mar	.8250	.8250	.8245	.8241	+12
.8397	.7995	Jun				.8167	+12
.8150	.7985	Sep				.8100	+12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,538					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,185 up 993							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6155	.5525	Sep	.5944	.5965	.5938	.5942	—23
.6130	.5760	Dec	.5963	.5963	.5932	.5957	—23
.6140	.5820	Mar	.5945	.5945	.5945	.5951	—22
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 36,472					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,824							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007390	.006268	Sep	.006508	.006515	.006502	.006512	—20
.007080	.006250	Dec	.006526	.006526	.006519	.006527	—20
.006705	.006315	Mar	.006539	.006539	.006539	.006544	—20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,226					
Prev. Day Open Int. 62,816 up 1,049							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7202	.6050	Sep	.7063	.7073	.7028	.7067	—23
.7197	.5800	Dec	.7048	.7048	.7029	.7063	—25
.7165	.6500	Mar	.7060	.7060	.7048	.7071	—25
.6970	.6916	Sep				.7090	—34
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,563					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,902 up 2,756							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
207.70	177.50	Jul	203.00	207.30	203.00	206.10	+3.60
206.80	192.00	Sep	202.70	207.10	202.70	206.40	+3.80
202.80	189.90	Nov	200.30	203.10	200.20	202.60	+2.60
205.80	186.30	Jan	205.50	205.50	205.50	205.90	+1.40
204.00	191.80	Mar				206.50	+2.50
206.00	196.50	May				205.50	+2.50
Est. Sales 1,523		Prev. Sales 1,554					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,639 up 175							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.56	63.70	Jul	81.05	81.45	80.38	80.53	—.39
77.10	63.95	Oct	76.85	77.85	76.75	77.65	+.85
74.05	62.80	Dec	73.40	73.80	73.05	73.67	+.44
74.75	63.82	Mar	74.55	74.55	73.90	74.51	+.50
74.95	64.40	May	74.65	74.75	74.20	74.70	+.38
77.40	65.67	Jul	74.00	74.55	74.00	74.30	+.18
69.80	67.70	Oct				68.88	+.15
67.75	67.25	Dec	67.75	67.75	67.75	67.62	—.36
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,326					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,418							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
57.20	46.30	Jul	47.00	47.95	46.80	47.60	+.17
57.40	47.20	Aug	47.30	48.30	47.25	48.00	+.15
58.00	48.00	Sep	49.45	50.00	49.10	49.80	+.10
58.50	50.30	Oct	50.50	51.15	50.45	51.00	+.05
59.40	51.15	Nov	51.70	52.40	51.70	52.15	
60.15	52.70	Dec	52.75	53.55	52.75	53.25	—.04
60.40	53.25	Jan	53.40	54.05	53.30	53.85	+.08
60.00	53.00	Feb	53.15	53.77	53.05	53.50	—.02
56.75	51.30	Mar	51.50	51.75	51.50	51.75	—.02
53.90	50.00	Apr	50.45	50.45	50.45	50.45	+.28
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,343					
Prev. Day Open Int.115,564 off 529							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
21.80	15.50	Jul	15.40	15.48	15.06	15.25	—.38
21.63	14.29	Aug	16.70	17.00	16.62	16.73	—.17
21.52	14.50	Sep	17.42	17.72	17.35	17.51	—.07
21.46	14.50	Oct	17.32	18.50	17.90	18.05	—.03
21.48	17.20	Nov	18.38	18.54	18.28	18.40	—.02
21.50	17.80	Dec	18.53	18.80	18.53	18.70	
21.45	17.87	Jan	18.76	18.98	18.74	18.85	—.02
21.35	18.15	Feb	18.85	19.10	18.85	18.96	—.04
21.43	18.40	Mar	19.10	19.12	19.10	19.10	+.01
21.53	18.02	Apr	19.13	19.25	19.15	19.25	+.07
21.45	18.03	May	19.14	19.35	19.20	19.35	+.08
21.45	16.65	Jun	19.30	19.47	19.30	19.40	+.08
21.45	17.08	Jul	19.47	19.47	19.47	19.47	+.08
20.95	18.70	Aug	19.47	19.47	19.45	19.45	+.07
20.95	19.49	Sep	19.43	19.66	19.60	19.66	+.17
20.62	19.64	Oct	19.70	19.70	19.70	19.70	+.16
20.22	19.70	Nov	19.78	19.78	19.73	19.77	+.18
20.20	19.82	Dec	19.87	20.08	19.87	20.08	+.44
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 113,373					
Prev. Day Open Int.287,326 off 3,839							

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
374.90	329.00	Sep	362.70	365.30	361.35	362.85	—.75
378.90	333.50	Dec	368.25	369.75	366.00	367.50	—.65
383.20	343.30	Mar	372.95	372.95	372.95	372.95	+.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,943					
Prev. Day Open Int.105,866 up 3,768							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
297.90	272.00	Sep	289.20	289.30	287.50	288.90	+.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 83					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,231 up 31							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,133.60 f	1,138.40 f
Reuters	1,844.30	1,848.30
D.J. Futures	130.94	131.09
Com. Research	235.25	235.12

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Philips Cuts Computer Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV said Wednesday it would cut 210 of the 700 jobs in its Dutch computer division and would curtail development of systems that are not compatible with industry standards.

The computer division has been prominent in the troubles at Philips, which said Friday it would announce a massive company restructuring, including layoffs, on July 2.

There has been speculation that Philips would sell the computer unit, but a spokesman said the company hopes to return the division to profitability in 1992.

Last week, Philips and Olivetti & Co. of Italy said they had broken off talks on cooperative ventures in computers because the negotiations did not lead them to believe there would be "substantial benefits to either company."

Philips said Wednesday it would "make strategical choices about the product range and reduce costs drastically."

"The product group data systems has decided to direct its development activities primarily at systems integration and specific applications. The group will base itself on standard hardware and open systems. As a consequence, the development of own-systems parts and products will be drastically reduced," Philips said.

Jacques Reemers, a Philips spokesman, said the company would not develop new kinds of minicomputers but had not decided to stop production of its P-9000 systems. He said the job cuts at the Dutch unit in Apeldoorn were the first stage in the reorganization.

He said other sites of the information systems division in the Netherlands, France, Austria, West Germany, Sweden, the United States and Canada would also be involved in the reorganization.

The division employs 15,500 people worldwide.

"Not a single site or country will escape the reorganization," Mr. Reemers said.

Mr. Reemers said Philips aimed at turning its ailing information systems division back to profit in 1992 after losses of several hundred million guilders on its computer activities in 1989.

Mr. Reemers noted the current reorganizations did not include Philips's personal-computer activities.

Losses at the computer division were the main reason behind a fall in first-quarter 1990 profits from ordinary activities to 6 million guilders ($3.2 million) from 223 million.

The results came as a surprise to investors because Cor van der Klugt, the Philips chairman, made optimistic comments to the annual shareholders meeting a month before they were released in early May.

Shortly after the results were known, Mr. van der Klugt announced his resignation.

(Reuters, AFP)

Belgium Alters Market Law

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium's Chamber of Deputies adopted Wednesday by a large majority draft legislation to modernize the country's financial markets. The law is aimed at preparing Belgium for increased competition in 1992.

Suez Adopts Measures To Spot Hostile Buyers

Reuters

PARIS — Compagnie de Suez has adopted measures that will enable it to identify possible unfriendly stakebuilding.

The French conglomerate's shareholders meeting on Tuesday, tightened company rules dictating when investors must declare their stakes.

Shareholders must now inform the company when they take more than a 0.5 percent stake or multiples thereof, up to a maximum of 34 percent. They will also be obliged to declare when they reduce their stakes by 0.5 percent. Until now the threshold had been placed at 5 percent.

The company's chairman, Renaud de la Genière, said the move would allow the company to keep better track of share movements.

Suez's is the second such move by a large French company in recent weeks. Shareholders of Lafarge Coppée SA, the big cement maker, decided on June 15 that buyers, acting singly or in groups, must declare when their stakes exceed 1 percent of the company.

At Tuesday's shareholder meeting, Suez also changed its name from Compagnie Financière de Suez to Compagnie de Suez.

Suez owns 12 percent of its own shares, while eight shareholders represented on the board control 27 percent.

A group of six shareholders, each of whom owns at least 1 percent, control 15 percent between them. An additional 16 holders, each of whom owns less than 1 percent, controls a total of 5 percent.

Another 4.5 percent is held by several investment funds and 3 percent by company personnel.

The remaining 33 percent is in the hands of the public.

Ford-Werke Sees Flat Profit in '90

Reuters

COLOGNE — Ford-Werke AG, the West German subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., said Wednesday that earnings in 1990 should be about the same as in 1989 despite strike-related production setbacks.

Norbert Kühne, the management board member for finance, said vehicle production in the first five months of 1990 fell 7.8 percent to 406,000 from last year. Strikes in Britain and Belgium affected production of some models.

Mr. Kühne said a 33.5 percent drop in 1989 net profit from the previous year to 362.2 million Deutsche marks ($213 million) was due to increased spending in connection with the introduction of new models and catalytic convertors and a shift in sales mix from the more profitable Sierra model to the new Fiesta, introduced in April.

He said export deliveries from January to the end of May were 11.3 percent lower than the similar period a year ago, but domestic deliveries rose 3 percent. Actual figures were not available.

The management board chairman, John Hardimann, said profits during the first quarter of 1990 were above the same period in 1988 but second quarter profits dropped on loss of production.

Earnings this year also should be helped by the introduction of a new Escort model, Mr. Kühne said.

Exports accounted for almost 72 percent of Ford's 1989 sales of 19.8 billion DM, up from 19.25 billion DM in 1988.

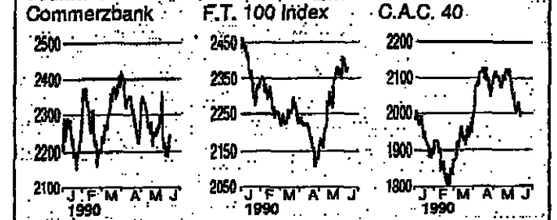
Mr. Hardimann said investments last year rose to a record 1.2 billion DM from 940 million DM the year before. During the next five years Ford plans to invest 8 billion DM in plants and new models.

The profit-sales ratio last year fell to 1.8 percent from 2.9 percent the year before.

Looking ahead to the European market after 1992, Ford is discussing joint production of a large car with Volkswagen AG, and joint production of a Mazda-based sports car in Ford's Saarlouis plant.

Ford is not planning to produce cars in East Germany, but has begun setting up sales and service networks there.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	120.10	119.50	+0.50
Brussels	Stock Index	6254.36	6252.76	+0.03
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2225.30	2224.30	+0.04
Frankfurt	DAX	1849.55	1809.46	+2.22
Helsinki	UNITAS	569.00	567.20	+0.32
London	Financial Times 30	1903.40	1907.40	-0.21
London	FT-SE 100	2371.20	2369.70	+0.06
Madrid	General Index	284.74	282.96	+0.63
Milan	MIB	1106.00	1107.90	-0.17
Paris	CAC 40	2003.66	2000.14	+0.18
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1284.20	1275.80	+0.66
Zurich	SBS	671.70	670.70	+0.15

Sources: AFP International Herald Tribune

STC Says Profit In First Half Will Disappoint

Reuters

LONDON — STC PLC, the British telecommunications and computer concern, said on Wednesday that market forecasts for its profit in the first half of 1990 were over-optimistic.

Market predictions for pretax profit for the period had been between £100 million ($172 million) and £110 million before the announcement, while full-year expectations had been around £265 million to £285 million.

In calendar 1989, STC made pretax profit of £278 million, up from £230 million in 1988.

The chairman, Arthur Walsh, said, "The company is still seeking a satisfactory outcome for the whole year despite current market conditions, but it is apparent to the company that the external expectations of profits for the first half of the year are too optimistic."

After the statement, STC shares fell 21 pence to 239 pence in heavy trading.

JAPAN: *Tokyo to Fight EC Decision on Foreign Cars Produced in Europe*

(Continued from first finance page)

sources said that there appeared to be agreement on a compromise of a five-year period.

On one side, Italy and France had pushed for a period of up to 10 years during which their national car industries could prepare for the expected onslaught of Japanese competition. On the other side, West Germany and Britain, wanted to limit the period to only a couple of years.

The question of how to treat transplant production within a Community-wide voluntary quota is important because by 1992, Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co. together expect to produce at a rate of 400,000 cars a year from new British factories. That level could be doubled by the turn of the century if preliminary expansion plans are carried out.

In 1989, sales of Japanese passenger cars exported to the EC totaled 1.12 million units, or 9 percent of the 12.25 million cars registered in the Community.

Analysts predicted Tokyo would find it difficult to accept the inclusion of transplants in the sales targets unless those targets left adequate room for expansion by the Japanese producers within the overall market.

"The total targets may be adjusted to take this into account," said John Lawson, automotive analyst with Nomura Securities Co. in London.

France, which limits Japanese imports to 3 percent of the domestic market, has been one of the most vocal proponents of a strict EC-wide protectionist policy.

Swedish Forestry Firm to Buy U.K.'s Reedpack

By David Bartal
Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish forestry company Svenska Cellulosa AB has made a friendly cash offer of £544 million ($935.7 million) for Reedpack Ltd. of Britain, one of Europe's largest office supplies, paper, and packaging concerns.

SCA said Reedpack had recommended acceptance of the bid.

It was the latest in a series of major acquisitions in Europe by Swedish forestry companies anxious to get as close as possible to their major markets.

In the short term, the Reedpack deal is expected to hurt SCA earnings. But the SCA president, Sverker Martin-Lof, predicted that the acquisition would cause earnings per share to increase 10 percent in 1992.

The purchase by SCA of Reedpack comes only two months after its competitor Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB announced the purchase of Feldmühle Nobel AG of West Germany for 4 billion Deutsche marks ($2.39 billion), the biggest foreign takeover of a German company since World War II.

Nordic forestry concerns, boosted by years of strong profits, have in recent years been engaged in a shopping spree in Europe. Swedish companies have acquired 29 paper, cardboard and paper bag manufacturers in Europe since 1988.

British and Swedish analysts said that these acquisitions, although often extremely costly in the short term, are logical strategic moves.

"It is absolutely essential for these firms in the Nordic countries to expand into Europe, given the size of their home markets," said Jenny Tora, an analyst at James Capel & Co.

In all, 77 percent of Swedish paper exports go to EC countries.

After their merger, SCA and Reedpack would become the market leader in corrugated board in Britain, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and Sweden and would be second in the Netherlands and Ireland, with sales in this business area of 6 billion kronor ($988 million) and an annual corrugated board production of 1.1 million metric tons.

Reedpack had sales of £842 million and profits of £35.4 million. The company has 13,000 employees at about 100 sites throughout Europe. Reedpack is a market leader in the processing of recycled paper.

By acquiring Reedpack, SCA will in effect be buying an enlarged, guaranteed market share. Reedpack requires 140,000 short tons of linerboard a year.

This process of forward integration is one of the most common features in the rash of Nordic acquisitions abroad, according to Marianne Svensen, an economist with the Swedish Pulp and Paper Association. She cited, for example, the Stora merger with Feldmühle.

Spanish Bank Link With UAP

Agence France-Presse

MADRID — The French insurance group, Union des Assurances de Paris, and Spain's second largest private bank, Banco Central SA, signed a cooperation agreement here Wednesday for a three-year trial period.

Under the accord, UAP is to take a 25 percent stake in Banco Central's insurance subsidiary Vasco Navarro SA, while Banco Central will take an equal stake in UAP's Spanish subsidiary, UAP Iberica SA, the bank said.

French construction group Bouygues SA, in which UAP holds a 10 percent stake, is the single largest shareholder in Banco Central, with 4.5 percent.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

British Steel

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	5,100.	4,910.
Pretax Net	733.00	593.00
Per Share	0.282	0.26

Johnson Matthey

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	1,570.	1,430.
Pretax Net	48.20	44.40
Per Share	0.171	0.284

Japan

Citizen Watch

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	334,110.	300,760.
Profits	9,460.	8,450.
Per Share	31.38	27.71

IHI

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	886,400	786,220
Profit	14,140.	12,390.
Per Share	16.89	16.31

Full name of company is Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries.

Minolta Camera

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	247,420.	206,670.
Profits	13,790.	2,850.
Per Share	13.58	7.34

NGK Insulators

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	217,950	199,140
Profit	9,190.	9,360.
Per Share	25.85	29.50

Teijin Group

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	570,030	554,220
Profit	22,360	20,280
Per Share	26.33	21.71

Toto

Year	1989/91	1988/89
Revenue	348,130	n.a.
Profit	17,980.	—
Per Share	56.16	—

Sweden

ABB Asea Brown Boveri

1st Qtr.	1990	1989
Revenue	6,110.	4,460.
Pretax Net	239.00	163.00

Results in U.S. dollars.

Switzerland

Ascom Holding

Year	1989	1988
Revenue	2,650.	2,400.
Profits	58.70	49.20

United States

Albertson's

1st Qtr.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,010.	1,810.
Net Inc.	57.20	44.40
Per Share	0.77	0.64

American Stores

1st Qtr.	1990	1989
Revenue	5,420.	5,210.
Net Inc.	27.30	21.50
Per Share	0.81	0.57

Nets include gains of 3 cents per share vs. 27 cents and charges of 32 cents vs. 33 cents.

Bergen Brunswig

3rd Qtr.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,140.	987.00
Oper Net	17.80	13.50
Oper Share	0.52	0.47
9 Months	1990	1989
Revenue	3,220.	2,930.
Oper Net	48.10	37.00
Oper Share	1.40	1.30

West Germany

BFG

Year	1990	1988
Profits	35.30	21.31

Full name of company is Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft.

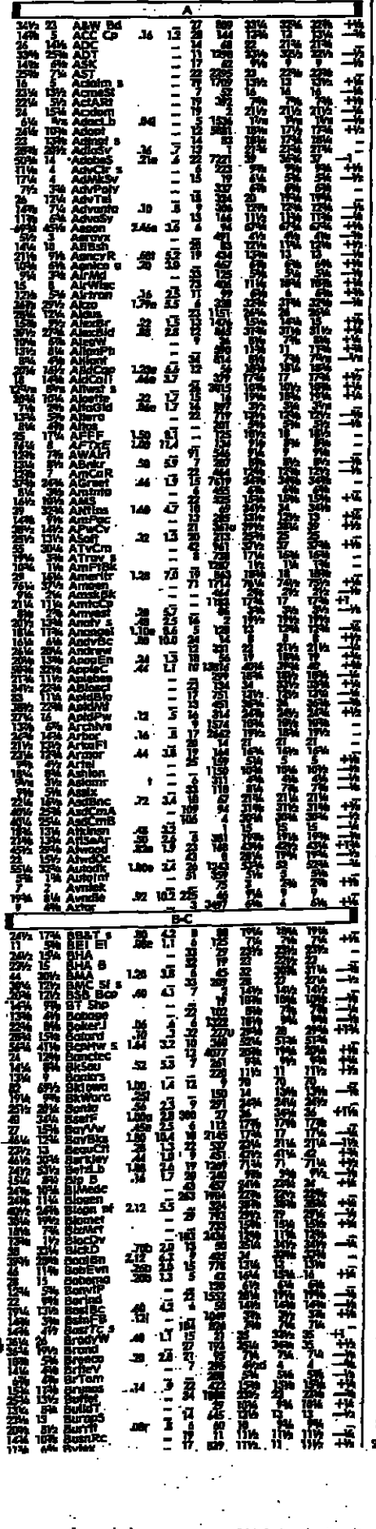
Carlsberg

1st Half	1990	1989
Revenue	4,870.	4,711.
Pretax Net	569.00	511.00

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

— ADVERTISEMENT —

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 20, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C)
(m) ABC FUTURES FUND LTD $ 100.96
ABN BANK LD.N, P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam
(w) ABN-Aandelenfonds FL 79.15
(w) ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned. FL 63.23
(w) Aldollar $ 21.60
(w) Alrento FL 155.50
(w) America-Fund (I.E) $ 170.67
(w) Asian Tigers Fund $ 35.42
(w) LDC Risk Inv.fund $ 1059.34
(w) Trans Europe Fund FL 86.56
(w) Trans Europe Fund $ 45.83
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) AIG Amer.Eq.Trust $ 25.37
AL-MAL BANK LIMITED.
(w) Investment Units $ 106.45
(w) Currency Units $ 108.61
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.
(m) Alpha Arbitrage Fund $ 265.32
(m) Alpha Futures Fund Ltd. $ 122.76
(m) Alpha Global Fund $ 624.88
(m) Alpha Hedge Fund $ 332.15
(m) Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd. $ 260.19
(m) Alpha Short Fund Ltd. $ 102.44
(m) Curran-Alpha Hlth Care Fd. $ 268.10
(m) Nicholas-Applegate Hge Fd $ 109.26
(w) Heisei Japan Fund Y 15917.00
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia. $ 147.97
ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD
(w) Arral Int'l hedge Fund $ 86.89
(w) Arral Asian fund $ 126.74
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
(d) Baerbond SF 875.00
(d) Conbar SF 1725.00
(d) Equibaer America $ 1880.00
(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1626.00
(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1174.00
(d) Stockbar SF 2041.00
(d) SFR-BAER SF 979.00
(d) Swissbar SF 2475.00
BA GATEWAY FUND
(b) Belgium Fixed Income BFr 10037.00
(b) Germany Fixed Income DM 97.68
(b) Netherlands Fixed Income FL 99.58
(b) US Dollar Fixed Income US$ 102.29
(b) Japan Equity US$ 84.05
(b) Pacific Equity US$ 100.90
(b) Intl Portfolio 'A' US$ 101.95
(b) Intl Portfolio 'B' ECU 100.14
BAII MULTICURRENCY
(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1,273.05
(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1,194.94
(r) Multicurrency Yen Y 276,799.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR FF 11,072.45
BNP INTERFUNDS
BNP LUXEMBOURG
(w) INTERBOND FUND. $ 201.26
(w) INTERBELGIAN. FB 59,747.00
(w) INTERECU FUND 'A' ECU 250.42
(w) INTERECU FUND 'B' ECU 1047.80
INTER CASH
(f) France Securite. FF 12,479.47
(f) France Monetaire. FF 10,721.39
(f) ECU ECU 1,383.70
(f) US$ $ 1,062.14
(f) DM DM 2,119.60
(f) GBP £ 1,052.87
(f) FRF FF 14,522.98
(f) France Capital. FF 11,617.92
INTER OPTIMUM
(w) BEF/LUF FB 71,865.00
(w) Multidevises DM DM 2,018.36
(w) US$ $ 1,001.98
(w) FRF FF 10,436.95
INTER STRATEGIE
(w) France. FF 10,606.03
(w) Europe du Nord. £ 1,063.88
(w) Europe du Centre. DM 2,259.90
(w) Europe du Sud. ECU 1,128.57
(w) Japan. YEN 144,311.00
(w) Amerique du Nord $ 1,090.42
(w) Sud-Est Asiatique. $ 1,809.66
BNP JERSEY
INTER CURRENCY
(w) US$ $ 11.5611
(w) DM DM 22.3479
(w) GBP £ 12.0195
(w) International Managed. $ 11.3851
INTER EQUITY
(w) French Offer. $ 18.53
(w) Pacific Offer. $ 25.17
(w) North American Offer. $ 12.72
(w) European Class. $ 11.26
(w) Australia Class. $ 9.76
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Sharp Distributor Guernsey (0481) 726614
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) $ 11.99
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) $ 11.02
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
(w) Asian Growth Fund $ 36.85
(w) Asian Income Fund $ 8.78
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class A Units $ 103.24
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class B Units $ 103.32
(m) Dual Futures Fd. Class C Units $ 98.88
(m) Dual Fut. Fd. Class D Units $ 97.68
(w) Diverbond SF 76.65
(w) The Dragon Fund Sicav $
(w) FIF Int. Switz. SF 784.45
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A $ 19.89
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B $ 20.93
(w) FIF Internat.America $ 16.75
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific $ 30.00
(w) FIF Internat.Europe $ 33.97
(w) FIF Internat.Japan Y 1,201.00
(w) FIF IntlS'pore+Malaysia SG$ 10.36
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A $ 12.10
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B $ 12.42
(w) France International FF 108.05
(w) France Blue chips No 1 FF 134,931.65
(m) Galaxy Futures Fd Ltd $ 110.34
(w) Gestion Selective FF 4,714.06
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A $ 131.24
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B $ 292.19
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$ $ 109.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN Y 16,217.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM DM 104.06
(w) IPNA-3 $ 1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund $ 16.74
(w) Manila Fund $ 8.35
(w) The Siam Fund $ 25.95
(w) Pacific Gold Fund $ 11.37
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD
(w) Daiwa Capital E. Fund $ 993.02
(w) Daiwa LCF Rothschild $ 1067.49
(w) Ecu D'Or ECU 82.28
(w) Hispano Int'l Fund ECU 10.74
(b) Pri-Tech $ 1171.78
(b) Source Sicav $ 11.74
BANQUE E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUX. SA
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund DM108.15
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund DM137.13
(b) Eagle Fund LF 9506.00
(d) Europe Japan Fund $ 10.26
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund $ 68.84
(w) Leicom $ 2804.84
(b) Opportunities Fund $ 907.97
(b) Prifirst $ 551.82
(b) Priripp fund DM 53.66
(w) Rente Plus BF 4853.00
(f) Select. Horizon Dev. FF 55847.99
(f) Select. Horizon FF FF 60163.15
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL FL 10,460.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD $ 106.94
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
(w) Interbond Chf. SF 71.06
(w) Intelsec Chf. SF 1727.14
(w) Universal Intelbond $
(w) Universal Intelsec $
(w) Universal Intelbond FF
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
(d) $ Money Market $ 13.35
(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 32.27
(d) $ Bond $ 13.74
(d) Non-$ Bond DM 30.30
(d) European Equities $ 10.42
(d) Global Equity $ 18.37
(d) Global Bond $ 14.02
(d) Global Bond & Equity $ 15.15
(d) Pacific Equities $ 10.82
(d) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs $ 5.93
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY, SICAV
(f) Global Bond Fund ECU 10.28
(f) European Securities Fd. ECU 14.35
(f) French Securities Fund FF 137.42
(f) North American Secu.Fund. $ 13.05
(f) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund $ 9.01
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
(d) Fructilux Obl. Fses FF 6,024.58
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro ECU 1,112.70
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses FF 7,929.94
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro ECU 1,379.80
(d) Fructilux court terme FF 6,164.01
CALLANDER
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 122.71
(w) Callander F-Asset $ 100.84
(w) Callander F-Austria AS 1,428.67
(w) Callander F-Spanish. Ptas 9,840
(w) Callander Swiss Gr. SF 158.26
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 96.76
(w) Capital Italia SA $ 43.09
CCF - GAMMA
(w) CM Actibonds $ 35.37
(w) CM Global Growth $ 11.99
(w) Elysees Court Terme FF 61,585.43
(w) Elysees Long Terme FF 56,492.74
(w) Elysees Monetaire FF 64,061.17
(w) EMF Sterlings (A & B) £ 541.43
(w) EMF Dutch Gul.(A&B) FL 1022.12
(w) EMF D-Mark (A&B) DM 998.11
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B) ECU 1,066.11
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B) $ 1,113.08
(w) EMF Yen (A & B) YEN100,484.00
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A ECU 10.82
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B ECU 12.71
(w) Euro. Smlr Cos. Fd.A ECU 15.19
(w) Euro. Smlr Comp.Fd.B ECU 15.19
CDC INTERNATIONAL
(w) CFI Court Terme FF 126,006.40
(w) CFI Long Terme FF110,711.14
CIC GROUP
(d) Oblicic Monetaire FF 12239.86
(d) Oblicic Court Terme FF 12312.75
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citicurrencies USD $ 1385.45
(d) Citicurrencies Managed $ 114.14
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income ECU 1364.70
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth $ 1241.48
(d) Citi Mana.Growth Euro ECU 1080.49
(d) Citinvest Selector $ 913.273
(d) Citinvest Guardian $ $ 1103.57
(d) Citinvest Guard. Euro ECU 1080.77
(d) Citiport N.A Equity $ 161.23
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity Yen 10,199.08
(d) Citiport UK Equity £ 120.33
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq. $ 143.03
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq. ECU 156.03
(d) Citiport N.A.S Bond $ 116.47
(d) Citiport Euro Bond ECU 105.26
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd. YEN 11,030.00
CITITRUST
(w) US. $ Equities $ 224.78629
(w) US. $ Bonds $ 12.65686
(w) US. $ Money Market $ 13.33112
(w) Citiland $ 938.65978
(w) Citiperformance Ptf S.A $ 10.51649
(w) Global Equities. $ 9.38000
(w) Global Money Market. $ 12.27000
(w) Global Bonds. $ 11.23000
(w) C.Croissance Fr.Suisse SF 2048.44
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term $ 18.96
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency. ECU 10.19
(w) Equity:United Kingdom £ 10.29
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) CSF Bonds SF 75.75
(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 96.20
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 122.32
(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 101.25
(d) Bond Valor Yen Y 9,984.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 91.51
(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 147.55
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 190.84
(d) CSF International SF 132.50
(d) Actions Suisses SF 426.25
(d) Europa-Valor SF 231.75
(d) Energie-Valor SF 159.75
(d) Canasec SF 549.00
(d) Ussec SF 746.00
(d) Pacific-Valor SF 158.25
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips A DM 274.16
(d) CS Eu. Blue Chips B DM 274.16
(d) CS Gold Valor $ 129.54
(d) CS Ecu Bond A ECU 97.47
(d) CS Ecu Bond B ECU 128.45
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd 'A' DM 247.45
(d) CS Euro Finance Fd 'B' DM 247.45
(d) CS Europa Bond 'A' DM 242.00
(d) CS Europa Bond 'B' DM 264.73
(d) CS Gulden Bond A FL 94.57
(d) CS Gulden Bond B FL 118.97
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd 'A' PTS 25,825.00
(d) CS Hispano Iberia Fd 'B' PTS 254.90
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A' DM 88.84
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B' DM 100.58
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A DM 85.73
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B DM 112.53
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A $ 100.19
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B $ 122.20
(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1511.65
(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1300.55
(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1648.18
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 121027.00
(d) CS Tiger Fund $ 689.09
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
+(d) Concentra DM 51.17
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 71.45
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St.,St. Helier:0534-36331
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 13.73 Offer $ 14.256
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 21.43 Offer $ 22.259
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 0.9132
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 0.6953
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.3046
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.9296
(w) Long Term $ 32.4576
ELDERS EUROPE - Guernsey - (0481) 26268
(m) Elders Eur.Futures Fund $ 9674.11
ELDERS SECURITIES INC.
W. Rotter, (212) 573-6440
(d) EFF $ 326.50
(d) ESP $ 164.39
ELDERS SWITZ.(020) 25 17 25
(w) Elders Int Bid SF 105.25 Offer SF 115.80
(w) Elders Asa Bid A$ 86.75 Offer A$ 93.25
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Europe A FL 12.28
(w) North America A FL 10.00
(w) UK Equities £ 10.14
(w) UK Small Co. £ 7.94
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.
(w) Meteore Y 122,875.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd $ 2310.71
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MGT. LTD.
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
(w) Amer.Smaller Cos.Eq.Pfft. $ 11.66
(d) Ecu Bond Pfft. ECU 10.26
(w) Oriental Equity Pfft. $ 11.01
(w) European Equity Pfft. $ 15.48
(w) Nordic Equity Pfft. $ 16.01
(w) Amer. Mgt. Equity Pfft. $ 9.97
(d) Western Pac. Equity Pfft. $ 11.64
(d) Mediterranean Equity Pfft. $ 11.94
(d) British Equity Portfolio $ 10.22
(d) U.S.$ Sh. Term Asset Pfft. $ 10.05
(d) Sterling Sh. Term Asset Pfft. £ 10.19
(d) North American Bond Pfft. $ 10.10
(d) Multi-Currency Bond Pfft. $ 10.13
(d) Sterling Bond Portfolio £ 9.80
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.
(d) New Europe Fund $ 12.04
(d) Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf. $ 10.08
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
(m) Fid.Amer.Val.II Com. $ 98.23
(m) Fid.Amer. Val.III Com. $ 64.34
(m) Fid.Amr.Val.III Cum.Pref $ 102.05
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 138.03
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 15.67
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 175.93
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 340.19
FIDELITY INT'L SERVICE (LUX.).
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged $ 9.79*
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg $ 11.07*
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 17.59
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 73.32
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 22.68
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd $ 14.28
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd $ 14.77
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 15.61
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 109.12
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 39.56
(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 70.50
FIDELITY INT'L (CI) LTD.
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.
(d) American Portfolio $ 1.86*
(d) European Portfolio $ 2.04
(d) Japan Portfolio $ 1.32*
(d) South East Asian Portfolio. $ 1.22*
(d) U.K. Portfolio £ 1.14*
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio. $ 0.91*
(d) Sterling Liquidity Pfft. £ 10.08*
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio $ 10.04*
FINAFUTURES (BVI) Ltd
(w) Portofolio (est.) $ 0.98
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd $ 1.79
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS
(w) Gaia Hedge I $ 111.70 Red $ 111.22
(w) Gaia Hedge II $ 206.49 Red $ 206.40
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.
(d) American $ 1.756
(d) Canadian fund Can$ 0.6873
(d) British £ 2.558
(d) European Fund DM 6.490
(d) Eastern European Fd DM 5.384
(d) Asia Pacific Fd $ 2.304
(d) Japan Fund Y 710.10
(d) Australasian Fund $ 0.6330
(d) Global Resources Fund $ 0.8659
(d) Emerging Markets Fund $ 1.034
(d) International growth $ 2.972
(d) Sterling Bond £ 0.9848
(d) E.C.U. Bond Fund ECU 0.9327
(d) International Bond $ 1.153
(d) US$ Deposit $ 1.023
(d) Sterling Deposit £ 1.059
(d) French Franc Deposit Fd FF 10.52
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit SF 5.124
(d) DM Deposit DM 5.133
(d) Yen Deposit Y 509.5
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. Fd A$ 1.045
(d) Global Conv. Bond Fd $ 17.55
GEFINOR FUNDS
London:071-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530
(w) East Investment Fund $ 974.24
(w) Scottish World Fund $ 217.1735
(w) State St. American $ 331.41
GENERALE BANK
(see also Intersefax Group)
(d) Reaiinvest $ 27.42
(d) Capital Rentinvest $ 128.70
(d) Rentinbel Distr. LF 9,655.00
(d) Rentinbel Cap. LF 10,942.00
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.
POB 244, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640
(w) GAM (CH) America SF 1280.00
(w) GAM (CH) Europe SF 99.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial SF 1303.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific SF 1640.00
GENESEE FUND LTD . 18/06/90
(w) (B) Genesee Short $ 99.35
(w) (C) Genesee Opportunity $ 180.86
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
11 Athol St,Douglas,I. of Man.44-624-26037
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 233.63
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 262.28
(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 121.71
(w) GAM Asean Inc $ 382.70
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Ord. $ 108.47
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc U.S Spe. $ 133.59
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. SF 88.85
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. £ 73.84
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. DM 85.65
(w) GAM Bond Fund Inc. Y 10,922.00
(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 227.62
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 31.75
(w) GAM Europe Fund $ 104.05
(w) GAM European Inc. $ 119.16
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc. SF 225.07
(w) GAM France Inc. FF 1704.61
(w) GAM Global Fund $ 135.87
(w) GAM High Yield Inc. $ 79.88
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 222.63
(w) GAM International Inc. $ 173.07
(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ [illegible]
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund $ [illegible]
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund £ [illegible]
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund SF 104.10
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund DM 103.39
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund Y 10,278.00
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Gen Eq $ 105.61
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Alloc. $ 103.29
(w) GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd - Trading $ 100.09
(w) GAM North America Fund $ 98.49
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund $ 132.92
(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 526.92
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc. $ 157.67
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 280.30
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd SF 94.62
(w) GAM Value Inc. $ 100.77
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 453.78
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 200.64
(w) GAM Universal (Sp) Inc. SF 94.93
(w) GAM U.S. Inc. $ 173.86
(w) GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc. $ 148.01
(w) GAM ut Inc. $ 323.45
(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 224.86
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund $ 59.49
(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 15.37
(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 26.19
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund $ 39.92
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund. $ 11.83
(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 15.57*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund £ 6.74
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund $ 14.56
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 21.61
(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 36.30
(w) G.T. Emerging Mkts Fund $ 10.00
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 38.36
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund $ 17.45
(d) G.T.Global Techno. Fd $ 18.73
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund $ 30.78
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 73.79
(w) G.T. Investment Fund $ 13.21
(d) G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fund $ 14.34
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 18.33
(w) G.T. Korea Fund $ 7.00
(d) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class $ 3.33
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd $ 33.39
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl $
(d) G.T. Select Intl Bd Pfl. £
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl. £
(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 44.90
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies £ 8.25
(d) G.T. U.S. Small Companies $ 16.29
HENDERSON HORIZON FUND
(d) HHF Japan Portfolio $ 12.71
(d) HHF Japan Sm. Cos. Pfft. $ 22.11
(d) HHF Pacific Portfolio $ 11.98
(d) HHF North Amer.Portfolio $ 5.19
(d) HHF European Portfolio $ 7.87
(d) HHF U.K. Portfolio £ 5.91
(d) HHF Global Portfolio $ 9.59
(d) HHF Fixed Interest Pfft. $ 5.85
(d) HHF Dollar Liq. Pfft. $ 0.8236
(d) HHF Sterling Liq. Pfft. £ 1.7000
(d) HHF Invt. Cos. Pfft. $ 10.53
HENDERSON PTFL. MGT. SERVICE
(d) HPMS Dol. Bal. Gr. Pfft. $ 2.086
(d) HPMS Sterl. Bal. Gr. Pfft £ 1.319
(d) HPMS Dol. Sel Markets Pfft $ 2.152
(d) HPMS Dol.Income & Gr. Pfft $ 1.798
(d) HPMS Sterl. High Inc. Pfft. £ 0.599
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf UK Equity £ 9.62
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf UK Sm.Co.Eq. £ 9.79
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf N.Amer. Eq. $ 9.48
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf US Sm.Co.Eq. $ 9.15
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf Pac.Bas.Eq. $ 9.20
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf Jap. Eq. Y 940.00
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf Euro Eq. DM 10.89
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf St-Flx.Int. £ 9.58
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf Eu.Flx.Int. DM 9.15
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf Glbl. Eq. $ 9.59
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf Glbl. Bond $ 9.45
(d) H.S. Glbl Pftf Glbl. Mod. $ 9.36
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 41-31 224051
(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 14.93
(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 34.31
(d) European Equity Fund DM 20.57
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 12.97
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd $ 28.01
(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 22.36
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 39.02
(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.98
IAM , 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG
(d) Iam Flagship Fund ECU 81.66
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France FF 592.38
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl DM 221.16
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan Y 10,494.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz. SF 214.38
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A $ 105.23
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe ECU 115.44
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Nethert. FL 106.14
(w) Iam Europe global ECU 102.91
(w) Iam Europe luxe ECU 102.65
(w) Iam Europe 90/10 ECU 105.14
(w) Iam Europe 1992 ECU 116.14
(w) Iam Europe du Sud ECU 111.33
INTERSELEX GROUP
(d) Int.America Fund $ 17.94
(d) Int.Belgo Fund LF 3201.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav LF 6832.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund $ 1079.34
(d) Int.World Fund $ 97.04
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS.
(w) Class A (Aggr.Growth Ital.) $ 52.06
(w) Class B (Global Equity) $ 10.41
(w) Class C (Global Bond) $ 10.60
(w) Class D (Ecu Bond) ECU 9.84
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD $ 1106.02
CSFB Fund Mgmt Ltd (0481-713996)
PB122 St. Peter Port,Guernsey
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg
(d) J.F Japan Trust Y 28221.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust $ 22.05
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust $ 88.62
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 77.92
(d) J.F European $ 12.40
(d) J.F International $ 15.06
(d) J.F Glb Convertibles Trust $ 12.89
KIDDER,PEABODY & Co.incorporated.
(b) Chesapeake Fund Ltd. $ 1251.88
(b) Stonehenge Ltd. $ 1072.26
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND
(d) British Fund ECU 1.86
(d) Emerging Asia Fund ECU 2.014
(d) European Fund ECU 2.03
(d) Japanese Fund ECU 1.91
(d) International Fund ECU 1.88
(d) North American Fund ECU 1.88
(d) Pacific Fund ECU 1.76
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED
(w) Java Fund $ 10.69
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
Mr. Peter King, 41 (22) 3873333/ext. 3394
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 110.30
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 199.30
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 212.00
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 328.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 174.20
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 197.40
+(w) Lloyds Intl. Smaller Cos $ 18.55
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES
(m) Aloha Mint Gtd.Fund.Ltd. $ 105.94
(m) Mint Limited - Ordinary $ 42.88
(m) Mint Limited - Income $ 15.28
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue $ 21.07
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Series A $ 22.97
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993 $ 20.15
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994 $ 14.26
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994 $ 14.21
(m) Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995 $ 11.54
(m) Fbme Mint Gtd Plc $ 123.12
(m) Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP) $ 110.49
(m) Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd $ 11.94
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.
(m) Deutschemark Class DM 20.25
(m) Sterling Class £ 4.14
(m) U.S Dollar Class $ 9.13
MERRILL LYNCH
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio $ 1.00
(d) Iberia portfolio $ 11.68
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio. $ 14.88
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio $ 9.22
(d) US Federal Securities $ 9.58
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share A $ 11.33
(d) World Nat Res Pfl. Share B $ 11.27
GLOBAL CURRENCY PORTFOLIOS
(d) Australian Dollar Pfl. $ 11.34
(d) Canadian Dollar Pfl. C$ 9.95
(d) Deutschmark Portfolio DM 9.77
(d) Pound Sterling Portfolion £ 10.34
(d) US Dollar Portfolion $ 11.00
(d) Yen Portfolio Y 998.00
M. LYNCH MLT.NAT'L INV PFL-EQ
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 10.48
(d) Class B $ 10.32
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL.
(d) Class A $ 11.48
(d) Class B $ 11.46
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 10.17
(d) Class B $ 10.16
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth $ 1.349
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund $ 14.60
(d) Dollar Man.Curr. $ 13.97*
(d) Dollar Man. Port $ 2.329*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals $ 0.923
(d) Gtd. N.W. 1994 $ 8.30
(d) Int.High Income $ 2.414
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd $ 4.084
(d) Jersey Gilt £ 0.1683
(d) Nippon Warrant Fund $ 21.22
(d) Ocean Global Strat $ 18.47
(d) Pioneer Markets £ 3.195
(d) Sterling Man.Port £ 1.844*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr. £ 17.11
(d) U.K. Growth £ 1.046
NIMARBEN
(w) Class A $ 182.51
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.
(w) The Brazil Fund $ 1.29
(w) NMB Dutch Fund FL 42.20
(w) NMB Real Estate Fund FL 36.80
(d) NMB Euromix Fund $ 2.079
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.
(d) Nomura Gulf Fund $ 9.87
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) LTD.
(d) Nomura Jakarta Fund $ 11.44
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
(w) Multicurrency $ 21.65
(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 17.25
(w) Dollar Long Term $ 16.23
(w) Japanese Yen Y 22.96
(w) Poud Sterling £ 15.65
(w) Deutsche Mark DM 12.42
(w) Dutch Florin FL 12.66
(w) Dutch Florin Multi. FL 10.33
(w) HY Euro. Currencies ECU 10.29
(w) HY Euro.Curr.Divi.Pay. ECU 10.29
(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.45
(w) Swiss Franc Divi. paying SF 10.60
(w) US Dollar Short Term. $ 10.26
(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 11.28
(w) European Currency ECU 14.07
(w) Convertibles $ 11.79
(w) French Franc F 182.71
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend SF 9.27
OLYMPIA Capital Intl.BVI
c/o OCM, 17 ave. George V, 75008 Paris
Tel.: 33-1-47208174
(w) Finsbury Group $ 133.78
(w) Winchester Capital $ 100.92
(w) Winchester Frontier £ [illegible]
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerD ECU 1,186.86
(w) Winch.Hold.-Intl.SerF ECU 1,171.45
(w) Winchester Hold.-US$ $ 15.73
(w) Winch.Reser.Multi.Gvbd $ 12.11
(m) Winch.Fut.Divers. $ 16.10
(m) Winch.Fut.Orion $ 17.96
PARIBAS-GROUP
(d) Belux Fund LF 11,464.00
(d) Cortexa International $ 133.15
(d) Ecupar ECU 1,398.52
(d) Luxor $ 7.83
(d) Moneyflow LF 10,228.00
(d) Parinter Fund $ 224.11
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'CL B'. $ 134.37
(d) Europhenix ECU 195.84
(d) Parinter Bond Fund $ 13.35
(d) Paribas-Rente 'A' LF 1,330.00
(d) Paribas-Rente 'B' LF 1,389.00
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'A' $ 1,310.48
(d) Parvest Obli-Franc 'B' FF 1,310.48
(w) Parvest SF 937.60
(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'A' DM 1,170.75
(w) Parvest Obli-DM 'B' DM 1,306.62
(w) Obligestion SF 86.25
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'A' $ 1,141.73
(w) Parvest Obli-Dollar 'B' $ 1,338.44
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'A' Y 106406.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Yen 'B' Y 116118.00
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'A' FL 961.70
(w) Parvest Obli-Gulden 'B' FL 1,101.99
(w) Parsuisse SF 1,403.47
(w) Parjapon Y 3,459.00
PERMAL GROUP
(m) Drakkar Growth $ 2173.99
(m) EuroMir (ECU) Ltd. ECU 1022.80
(m) Media Ltd. $ 874.37
(m) Nascal Ltd $ 1442.44
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd $ 1729.50
(m) Updyke Ltd $ 264.32
(m) Value N.V. $ 2037.45
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012KK Amsterdam (20-5211188)
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 37.20
(w) Agan Selection Fd. N.V. FL 32.37
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V. $ 32.62
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V. FL 65.42
(w) Japan Diversified Fund $ 48.61
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold $ 351.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 183.01
PIONEER GROUP
(d) Pioneer Fund $ 23.08
(d) Pioneer II $ 18.74
PUTNAM
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 20.50
(d) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr $ 17.07
(d) Putnam Glob. High Growth $ 13.96
(d) Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd $ 9.25
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 12.30
ROBECO GROUP
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4658711)
(d) Robeco FL 99.30
(d) Rolinco FL 99.20
(d) Rorento FL 59.10
(d) Rodamco FL 80.80
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 183.01
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd. £ 3.406
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd C$ 13.94
+(w) RBC European Fund $ 13.91
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd $ 46.85
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd $ 60.81
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd. $ 12.71*
+(w) RBC Man.Currency Fd $ 39.14
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd $ 15.94
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND
Lux. Tel.: (352)469061
EQUITY FUNDS
(d) Alpha UK £ 1.26
(d) Alpha US$ $ 1.49
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 4.91
(d) Alpha Japanese Y 989.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim $ 1.43
(d) Alpha European ECU 1.30
(d) Gold Share $ .98
BOND FUNDS
(d) Sterling Pound £ 103.73
(d) US$ Bond US$ 109.85
(d) Deutschmark Bond DM 48.08
(d) Alpha Worldwide SF 51.71
RESERVE FUNDS
(d) Sterling Reserve £ 12.278
(d) US$ Reserve $ 11.284
(d) Deutschmark Reserve DM 10.920
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON
(d) Oporto Growth Fund $ 8.50
SKANDIFOND
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
(w) Equity Intl Acc $ 13.02
(w) Equity Intl Inc $ 11.80
(w) Equity Global $ 1.30
(w) Equity Far East $ 2.07
(w) Equity Gold $ 0.86
(w) Equity Japan Y 135.00
(w) Equity Nordic $ 1.53
(w) Equity U.K. £ 1.17
(w) Equity Continental Europe $ 1.42
(w) Equity Mediterranean $ 1.26
(w) Equity North America $ 1.33
(d) Bond DEM DM 0.91
(d) Bond Intl Acc $ 8.51
(d) Bond Intl Inc $ 6.42
(d) Bond Sweden SEK 9.97
(d) Bond Dollar $ 7.14
(w) High Income Acc $ 1.01
(w) High Income Inc $ 0.96
(w) Multicurrency $ 1.2099
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP
(w) Sogelux Fund (SF)
(w) SF Bonds A U.S.A $ 12.08
(w) SF Bonds B Germany DM 22.67
(w) SF Bonds C France FF 88.74
(w) SF Bonds D Switz. SF 20.00
(w) SF Bonds E G.B. £ 8.46
(w) SF Bonds F Japan Y 1659.00
(w) SF Bonds G Europe ECU 12.27
(w) SF Bonds H World Wide $ 12.13
(w) SF Bonds J Belgium BF 582.00
(w) SF Eq. K North America $ 12.85
(w) SF Eq. L W. Europe ECU 13.48
(w) SF Eq. M Pacific Basin YEN 1699.00
(w) SF Eq. N France FF 79.00
(w) SF Eq. P Growth Countries $ 13.92
(w) SF Equities Q Gold Mines $ 16.54
(w) SF Equities R World Wide $ 12.73
(w) SF Short Term S France FF 120.61
(w) SF Short Term T Eur. ECU 11.80
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.
(w) SAM Diversified Inc. $ 104.75
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg
(d) SHB Bond Fund $ 54.90
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh. $ 56.08
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh $ 13.42
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares $ 9.94
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Germany DM 10.43
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Intl Bd.Sh $ 10.77
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd Nordic Shs $ 12.80
(d) Svenska Sel.Fd S/T Ass.Sh $ 11.26
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
(d) AmericaValor SF 481.75
(d) AngloValor £ 185.84
(d) Asia Portfolio SF 615.58
(d) Convert Bond Selection SF 98.51
(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 132.55
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 105.40
(d) Ecu Bond Selection ECU 95.97
(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 110.05
(d) FranceValor FF 1876.75
(d) GermaniaValor DM 557.43
(d) Gold Portfolio $ 384.45
(d) ItalValor Lit 525817.00
(d) Japan Portfolio SF 321.75
(d) SBC Ecu MMF. ECU 2706.32
(d) SBC £ MMF. £ 2006.99
(d) SBC Yen MMF. YEN 500,767.00
(d) SBC US$ MMF $ 6084.15
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund SF 1180.00
(d) SBC Sfr Bond A/B SF 1038.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 101.97
(d) Sw. Foreign Bond Selec. SF 100.58
(d) Swissvalor SF 389.75
(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 72.25
(d) Universal Fund SF 115.96
(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11221.00
TEMPLETON WORLDWIDE INVESTMENTS
GROWTH PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A-1 $ 10.84
(d) Class A-2 $ 10.84
(d) Class A-3 $ 10.84
(d) Class B-1 $ 10.77
(d) Class B-2 $ 10.77
INCOME PORTFOLIO
(d) Class A $ 10.56
(d) Class B $ 10.448
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Thornton Intl opps.fund $ 2.14
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A. $ 11.25
(d) Pac.Invt. Fd. SA DM 32.24
(d) Pac.Invt. Wrnts Fd.S.A. DM 17.91
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A. $ 6.25
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd. $ 9.87
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 14.34
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd. $ 33.81
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc Fd Ltd $ 24.39
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd $ 35.10
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 34.19
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd $ 11.21
(d) Thor.Lift. Dragons Fd Ltd $ 27.67
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd $ 5.12
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund. $ 11.85
(w) The Global Access Fund. $ 9.6
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND
(d) Thailand $ 12.13
(d) Malaysia $ 10.14
(d) Indonesia $ 9.76
T. Rowe Price Associates Inc.
(m) T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd. $ 10.35
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD
Tel.0481 27963
(d) Amer Spec Sits $ 47.58
(d) Eurobond $ 28.42
(d) Mortgage C$ 13.99
(d) Overseas $ 28.95
(d) Tiger $ 44.90
(d) High Yield Bond £ 64.00
(d) Marunouchi £ 87.40
(d) Far Eastern £ 403.50
(d) Gilt £ 506.00
(d) Mad Currency-Dollar $ 1.379
(d) Mad Currency-Stlg £ 116.20
(d) 1992 £ 259.30
(d) Wall Street £ 250.70
(d) HI Inc Gilt & Bulldog £ 95.90
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH
(d) B-FUND SF 924.72
(d) M-FUND SF 1056.31
(d) E-FUND SF 578.40
(d) J-FUND SF 372.31
(d) M-Distribution SF 97.96
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund SF 9.30
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(d) Amca American Shrs SF 39.00
(d) Bond-Invest SF 57.90
(d) Brit-Invest Shares SF 765.00
(d) D-Mark-Invest Bds DM 200.10
(d) Dollar-Invest Bds $ 113.00
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SF 204.00
(d) Eurit SF 360.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 226.00
(d) Francit Shares. SF 229.50
(d) Germac Shares. SF 353.00
(d) Globinvest Shares. SF 108.50
(d) Gold Invest Shares. SF 199.50
(d) Holland-Invest Sh. SF 248.00
(d) Hoc Shares SF 248.00
(d) Japan-Invest Sh. SF 1291.50
(d) Sima (stock price) SF 228.50
(d) Skandinavien-Invest SF 297.00
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv. $ 1050.44
(d) Yen-Invest Bonds. YEN 84,724.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
(d) Unirenta DM 36.30
(d) Unifonds DM 39.30
(d) Unirak DM 80.60
(d) Unizins DM 106.10
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS
(d) Univers Sav Amer C$ 9.97
(d) Univers Sav Equity C$ 11.23
(d) Univers Sav Global C$ 5.53
(d) Univers Sav Pacific C$ 9.51
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res C$ 5.59

Other Funds

(b) Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar.'94 $ 9.88
(r) Acticroissance $ 520.82
(w) Actifinance Intl $ 1081.07
(w) Actigestion FF 1222.32
(w) Activest Intl $ 24.17
(w) Amvabel FL 72.30
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 292.11
(b) Ariane $ 3,818.83
(d) Asia Oceania Fund $ 10.37
(m) Associated Investors Inc. $ 775.50
(m) Atlantic Fund $ 85.82
(d) Atlas Fund SF 108.68
(r) Australia Fund $ 15.96
(d) BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd ECU 5159.26
(w) BEM International $ 5.59
(w) Bera Norden Sicav $ 160.44
(w) Bera Trust Sicav $ 186.43
(w) Bera Trust Sicav Switz. SF 162.32
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund $ 11.37
(w) Bever Beleggingen ++ $ 25.52
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 102.85
(m) J Capel guaranteed Fund $ 10.52
(w) CMI Investment Fund $ 1413.00
(w) Cash Gestion FF 10008.08
(d) CB German Index Fund DM 139.07
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 29.47
(w) Columbia Securities FL 113.66
(w) Commod. Gtd. Fund/USA $ 3.88
(w) Conqueror Fund Ltd $ 87.07
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 17.31
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 38.31
(w) Cumberl. Intl N.V. $ 258.20
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 8710.00
(w) D.G.C $ 212.02
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd DM 948.00
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd $ 1131.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 25.64
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 17.93
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 47.45
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 12.02
(m) Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV $ 871.97
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(A) DM 97.82
(d) Emi Germ. Ind Plus(B) DM 97.82
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(A) FF 952.23
(d) Emi France Ind Plus(B) FF 952.23
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (A) £ 101.08
(d) Emi Uk Index Plus (B) £ 101.08
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(A) BF 9,959.00
(d) Emi Belg. Index Plus(B) BF 9,959.00
(d) Equifurrency (DOM) $ECU 1.24
(w) Esprit Sicav ECU 1326.16
(w) Esplr. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd $ 12.25
(d) Europa Obligations ECU 73.99
(m) Europe 1992 $ 11.23
(w) Fatum Fund $ 1004.51
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. $ 149.30
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. $ 89.40
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 39,414.35
(m) First Frontier Funds $ 11.64
(m) F.I.T. Fund ff FF 112.77
(d) Fonditalia $ 89.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 176.95
(w) Forexfund Limited $ 9.88
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF 72.17
(d) Frankl-Trust Eff. Fd DM 174.75
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins. DM 39.38
(m) Gems Progressive Fd Ltd. $ 1,024.28
(d) George V INV. BOND F. $ 21.33
(m) German Sel. Associates DM 2279.18
(d) Green Line France FF 734.77
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 310.64
(w) Hestia Funds $ 157.43
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1758.81
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. SF 180.04
(w) IFDC Japan Fund YEN 41,709.00
(r) ILA-IGB $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS $ 9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 14.95
(m) IncAsia N.V. $ 9.97
(w) Inprimet $ 10.49
(w) Interecu Fund 'A' ECU 1043.72
(w) Interecu Fund 'B' ECU 349.45
(m) Interface Fund Ltd. $ 148.13
(d) Interfond SA $ 47.35
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 436.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 28.87
(w) Intersec SA $ 4245.40
(d) Investa DWS DM 61.92
(d) Investmentor Fund $ 100.08
(m) Japan Selection Asses. Y 11,088.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 252.73
(w) Japan Rep.Growth F. Yen 1014390.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 215.52
(d) JJ Placement FF 11724.79
(d) Kenmar L/C $ 10.00
(d) Kenmar Guarantee $ 18.00
(d) Kenmar Intl - B $ 9689.00
(m) Key Hedge Fund Inc. $ 104.88
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 246.00
(d) KML-II High Yield 19/06/90 $ 728.41
(w) Korea Growth Trust $ 35.42
(w) LACO International $ 7.13
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises. FF 1053.82
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund $ 105.08
(d) Liautaer $ 1875.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. $ 87.48
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. $ 9.12
(w) Luxfund $ 110.86
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings SF 125.84
(m) MCM International Limited $ 136.50
(w) Moore Global Invts. Ltd. $ 1,347.58
(w) ML Morgens Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV $ 9.48
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 48.18
(d) NCA FUND $ 12.33
(w) Nippon Fund $ 109.03
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio $ 206.96
(w) NMT Citadel Bond SF 109.32
(d) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s $ 118.79
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund $ 13.32
(d) Nomura-Cap Intl Eq Fd $ 14.81
(d) Nordmix Lit 11848.00
(m) Novo Plus Fund I Ltd. $ 1080.00
(w) Noveurope ECU 3243.71
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 273.80
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. $ 124.38
(w) Optimum Fund $ 1,344.79
(m) Overlook Performance $ 1213.84
(d) Pacific Nies Fund $ 9.49
(d) PAM Futures Trad. $ 461.10
(w) Pancurri Inc. $ 152.41
(m) Paragon Fund Limited $ 9.44
(d) Pro Traders Judgement $ 92.45
(w) Prasa. LH.Inc.P.F 08/06/90 $ 5.55
(w) Puael-Mahe Barclays Pac. $ 199.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 14,272.28
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Del.Inc.Id $ 9.77
(d) SAGA Amerique FF 872.88
(d) SAGA Court Terme FF 1137.35
(d) SAGA Long T.Capitalisation FF 1049.07
(d) SAGA Opportunites FF 874.86
(d) SAGA Premiere FF 1128.38
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 297.20
(d) Samvo Kis.Spain. Fd $ 21.10
(d) Saratreek Holding n.v.+++ $ [illegible]
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed $ 7.85
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed Cur Fd. $ 18.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 21.09
(w) SP International S.A. $ 5289.00
(m) SLH Guar. F.F.I. $ 7112.39
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A $ 4.93
(b) Stellux Fund $ 172.44
(w) Sussex Silverman $ 1090.00
(d) Techno Growth Fund SF 94.51
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. $ 9.87
(d) The Petrus Fund Ltd. $ 1.13
(d) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.Id Sicav $ 17.41
(w) Transpacific Fund Y 37777.00
(d) Trifon Offshore Class A $ 942.75
(d) Triton Offshore Class B $ 889.56
(d) Tudor B.V.I Futures.LTD $ 3451.75
(w) Turquoise Fund $ 224.68
(r) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A $ 3093.71
(r) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B $ 1805.93
(r) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1371.22
(d) Unico Inv.Fund DM 71.30
(d) Unico Equity Fund DM 42.86
(d) Uni Bond Fund ECU 1541.34
(r) Uni Capital Fund $ 1644.52
(m) Unitrad FF FF 10,514.53
(m) Unitrad SF SF 1,042.92
(m) Unitrad $US $ 1,032.42
(m) Univers Bonds DM 133.16
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 16.44
(d) Victor Futures Fund $ 107.08
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited $ 87.50
(d) Wilnsbor Capital $ 14.88
(w) World Fund S.A. $ 11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. $ 12.13
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 41.25
(w) Worldwide Special $ 903.29
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd $ S/S 9,454.00

EUROBONDS
BY CARL GEWIRTZ
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY,
PLUS A COMPREHENSIVE LISTING
OF EUROBOND PRICES

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A.- Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ Paris exchange; +++ Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

Guinness Peat Leases 10 Aircraft to China

Reuters

SHANNON, Ireland — Guinness Peat Aviation, the aircraft leasing firm based in Ireland, announced Wednesday it had leased 10 aircraft to China in a $450 million deal.

Guinness Peat Aviation, breaking into a market which it estimates could need up to 400 aircraft over the next 15 years, said in a statement that the 10 Boeing B737s will be leased to China Southern, a new airline covering the Guangzhou region.

"This is truly a landmark transaction," GPA Asia Pacific chairman Jim Worsham said. "Up to now China has bought its aircraft for cash or by using long-term bank financing."

Guinness Peat Aviation has over 253 aircraft on lease to 73 airlines in 42 countries and more than 700 aircraft on order for the rest of the century. After-tax profits rose by almost 60 percent to $242 million for the year to March 31.

An observer recently estimated that China needs 1,000 more planes, though there is some doubt as to whether it can afford them.

Two giant U.S. companies, Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp., are in intense competition to cater to this huge market. The competition gained urgency because China has said it is looking for a foreign partner for its ambitious plans to make its own 150-seat aircraft for eventual sale on the world market.

Boeing since the early 1970s has sold China more than 60 planes for about $2.35 billion.

McDonnell Douglas entered the market in 1985 when it signed an agreement to coproduce its MD-82 midsize aircraft in a Shanghai factory.

■ Plan for Phones

The China Daily said Wednesday that China plans to have three phones per hundred people by the year 2000, triple the number today, under a 10-year telecommunications development plan, Agence France-Presse reported from Beijing.

The government hopes to have 33.6 million telephones for its population of over 1.1 billion at the end of the plan, the report said.

Inflation Rate Cut to 4.1%, China Reports

Reuters

HONG KONG — China's inflation rate in the first five months of the year declined to 4.1 percent from 27 percent in the year-earlier period, the China News Service said Wednesday.

The austerity program to cool the economy adopted in the fourth quarter of 1988 caused retail sales to fall.

China's total retail sales dropped 2.6 percent in the first five months of 1990 from the same period a year earlier, the news agency said, quoting the latest figures released by the statistics bureau.

By tightening credit and restricting the allocation of funds to enterprises, China cut the total currency in circulation to 21 billion yuan ($4.44 billion at the official exchange rate) at the end of last year from 70 billion in 1988, the news agency reported.

"The supply of money continued to drop in the first four months of this year," it added.

Taiwan Stocks Plummet 6%

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's battered bourse hit a 17-month low on Wednesday as stock prices plunged in what analysts called a crisis of confidence.

Dealers said the market had breached a key support level and was now in danger of going into a free-fall.

The market's weighted index ended at 5,522.04, down 370.84 points, or 6.3 percent, to hit the lowest level since Jan. 10, 1989.

"No one can say where technical support lies now. Unless there is institutional buying support, margin calls on small investors will increase to the point where there will be overwhelming selling pressure," said Hsu Daw-yi, senior vice president at King's Securities Investment Consulting Corp.

"The word 'bear' is all you can use for the market now," Mr. Hsu added.

"It's a confidence crash," said Matthew Wang of Excelsior Securities.

Analysts said the market, which hit dizzying heights during a three-year bull run as investors put billions of dollars into stocks, was now collapsing.

"Accelerating capital outflow is the major reason," said Benjamin Chen, an analyst at Baring Securities here.

Bankers estimate that more than $9 billion has left the country so far this year for investment and speculation, already more than the total $8.25 billion in 1989.

The capital outflow has also put great downward pressure on the Taiwan dollar.

Dealers said the prospect of a depreciation of the local dollar depressed stock investors who worry about inflation rising as imported goods become more expensive.

They added that a generally flat outlook for the economy also did not bode well for stock prices.

Exports, the power behind Taiwan's economic success for decades, have declined since last year.

In May they were down 10.2 percent from the year earlier, and in the first five months they were 1 percent lower.

Government economists said the gross national product growth target for the year of 7 percent would not be met.

While the government has not yet set a new target, private economists said growth will be between 6 percent and 6.5 percent, high by world standards but low for Taiwan.

"There is the flavor of stagflation around," said Mr. Hsu, referring to a time of high inflation with low economic growth.

Corporate earnings will also be much lower this year, analysts said, because many companies relied on nonoperating income — speculating on the stock and real estate markets — to push profits during the past three years.

Now both the stock and real estate markets are depressed and will saddle many companies with nonoperating losses instead of profits, analysts said.

Authorities Act to Prop Local Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank intervened heavily for the third successive day Wednesday to keep the local currency steady in the face of mounting downward pressure, foreign exchange dealers said.

They said it sold $500 million in the market. Interbank interbank transactions rose to $565.5 million from $516 million Tuesday and sharply heavier than the daily average of $200 million, traders said.

The central bank governor, Samuel Shieh, said he had not reached a conclusion on whether a depreciation was reasonable. "I will discuss the problem carefully with my subordinates," Mr. Shieh said.

Bankers said the Central Bank has sold more than $2 billion to support the local currency since May 15 when it allowed a one-time, 4 percent depreciation to 27.50 to one U.S. dollar. The Taiwan dollar closed Wednesday at 27.42 to the U.S. currency, up from Tuesday's 27.4375 finish.

Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves are falling rapidly as the bank defends the currency.

Central bank officials said the reserves, which vie with Japan's as the world's largest, stood at about $66.5 billion on June 19, the lowest level since Sept. 1987. The reserves were $69.3 billion in April.

The main pressure for depreciation comes from increased capital outflow. Outflow so far this year already exceeds $9 billion and Mr. Shieh has predicted it could reach a record $15 billion for all of 1990, up from $8.25 billion in 1989.

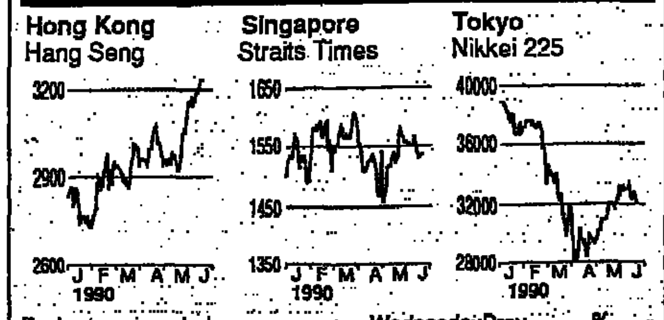
"Many people are switching to speculation on the U.S. dollar because there is nothing to gain from the stock and property markets," said Chen Chi-chu, vice president of the International Commercial Bank of China.

Bankers said the Taiwan dollar could fall to between 28 and 28.50 to the U.S. dollar if the Central Bank stopped defending it.

"The central bank is now at the crossroad whether to make another depreciation or stabilize the local dollar at the current level," said Tarsicio Tong, senior manager at the Banque Nationale de Paris.

The problem is that the central bank has to choose whether to depreciate the Taiwan dollar at the expense of fueling an inflation rate, which hit an eight-year high of 4.41 percent last year. *(Reuters, AP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3234.39	3229.02	+0.17
Singapore	Straits Times	1535.85	1534.87	+0.06
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1502.80	1499.40	+0.23
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32087.76	32040.38	+0.15
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	573.96	570.89	+0.54
Bangkok	Book Club	885.48	863.49	+2.55
Seoul	Composite Stock	740.84	749.61	-1.17
Taipei	Weighted Price	5522.04	5892.88	-6.29
Manila	Composite	919.78	910.87	+0.98
New Zealand	Barclays	1799.43	1792.09	+0.41
Bombay	National Index	420.05	424.64	-1.08

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Manila Turns Economy Toward Liberalization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — The Philippine cabinet approved a two-year program to liberalize trade, boost investment and strengthen economic growth, the finance secretary, Jesus Estanislao, said Wednesday.

Officials said the plan was designed to set the economy on a new course during the final two years of President Corazon C. Aquino's term by reducing protectionism and lowering interest rates.

Mr. Estanislao said the government planned to boost export industries, reform tariff structures, revise trade and investment rules and curb tax exemptions and privileges.

The Philippines has so far met the economic performance criteria agreed last year with the International Monetary Fund, but will seek changes in targets for the rest of the year, Mr. Estanislao said. He said he would meet an IMF review mission on Friday to discuss possible changes.

Broad targets for the rest of the year under the current agreement with the IMF include 6 percent growth in gross national product.

The Philippines also announced that it will implement gradual oil price deregulation next month and bring down tariffs as part of the economic reform package.

The budget secretary, Guillermo Carague, said that from July 1 the government's oil price support fund would cease to function and oil companies would be allowed to make small increases in their prices.

Oil firms would probably be allowed to lift prices by about 1.3 to 1.5 percent a month, he said. *(Reuters, AFP)*

NTT Considers Bonus of Stock

Reuters

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. is considering a bonus stock issue to return profits to shareholders, the NTT president, Haruo Yamaguchi, said Wednesday.

Shares fell to a record low of 1.05 million yen ($6,881) in April. They traded Wednesday up 70,000 at 1.15 million near the close on the Tokyo Stock Exchange when buy orders led to a halt in trading. They were last quoted at a bid of 1.17 million.

NTT has considered bonus issues since its stock price started declining amid government discussions on breaking up the former monopoly. Permission from the Ministry of Posts is needed to issue bonus stock.

SEAGATE: *Drive Maker Keeps Industry American With Asian Factories*

(Continued from first finance page)

skirts of Bangkok, a tropical city that emerged from the shadow of the Vietnam War as an uncontrolled metropolis of more than 5 million people, where office towers and roads seem to blossom overnight.

It is at the newest Seagate plant, located in a region of modern factories and shopping centers, that 1,000 women are perched over microscopes in spotless, gymnasium-sized rooms, each threading a tiny wire 28 times through a pinhole. The good workers wind 16 coils an hour.

Beginners earn roughly 50 cents an hour, but if they move up the ranks they can earn considerably more and improve their status in life.

Wipaporn Pintong, a 20-year-old worker who inserts electronic parts into drives, is saving money for college. Chusri Gradmngnga, who supervises 38 women, hopes some day to be a Seagate executive. Working there, she said, "is like a big family."

For many of the women, especially new arrivals from Thailand's rural rice fields, the family life at Seagate begins with a basic course in urban living that includes family planning, nutrition and pointers on the use of Western-style toilets.

They can sign up for English instruction offered by Seagate's two teachers, and they are taught a sense of urgency and asked to set aside a typically gentle, easy-going nature that would rather avoid than confront a problem.

Americans need to be broken in too. Together, U.S. and Thai managers attend cross-cultural training classes. Thais are sensitized to the direct manner and loud speech of the Westerners. Americans are taught cultural tips, such as never to touch a Thai on the head.

Despite all efforts, communications gaps inevitably persist. Ronald Verdoorn had been chief of Thai operations for some time when he asked one of his top English-speaking Thai managers how much of the daily management meeting he understood. The man said he grasped about 60 percent.

A bigger obstacle for Seagate and the pack of new companies that has poured into Bangkok — the largest number of them Japanese — is the shortage of essential services.

A year ago, Seagate expected to get city-supplied water at one of its factories; it still relies on its own well. Backup generators are essential because electricity is knocked out at least twice a month. It took a year to get a pay phone installed.

The main roads through a city built for transportation by canal are in a state of near-constant gridlock. The port is so jammed that goods can be tied up for days, requiring companies to shift to costly air freight.

"It's essentially a gold digger's town, a boom town," Mr. Verdoorn said. Another consequence is a shortage of professional personnel, the accountants, engineers and computer technicians needed to keep the company operating. Just as they do back home, foreign concerns in Bangkok have taken to luring employees from one another with the promise of fatter pay packages.

And sooner than Seagate and other companies expected, wages for assembly workers have shot up, too. The government-imposed minimum wage has been boosted three times in 18 months.

"The frequency has been a bit of a surprise," Mr. Verdoorn conceded.

These rising costs and the inconveniences that come with overseas manufacturing are not likely to deter Mr. Shugart, who arguably knows more than anyone else how best to make a disk drive.

Mr. Shugart, 59, cut his teeth at International Business Machines Corp.'s San Jose laboratory, where the disk drive was invented in the 1950s. He then went on to help three other companies into the business, including his namesake Shugart Associates, the birthplace of the compact floppy disk drive, and Seagate, which pioneered small hard drives that gained instant popularity in personal computers.

Mr. Shugart is typically at odds with academic consultants who think they know disk drives. But they have little patience with his ideas.

For the most part, the consultants and a growing body of business executives consider the disk-drive industry's love affair with overseas manufacturing a quick fix that diverts attention from more substantial savings that can be derived from good product design and management.

They say automation has slashed the cost of blue-collar labor as a percentage of total manufacturing costs, which means that wages may represent a relatively insignificant 5 percent or so of assembly costs.

Moreover, they contend that whatever advantages may exist in underdeveloped countries will diminish as wages inevitably rise and tax benefits wane. And often overlooked by companies going offshore, they say, are added shipping costs, long-distance phone bills, import duties and mistakes resulting from miscommunications.

"Companies are absolutely blinded by the apparent labor savings," said Robert Hayes, a professor specializing in manufacturing at Harvard Business School. "But they don't look at the waste."

Seagate managers, on the contrary, shun automation, saying it would impair the company's ability to change products quickly. In a low-profit-margin business such as disk drives, they insist, even the small savings on labor, coupled with cheap parts and low taxes, are compelling reasons to be in Asia.

Although Mr. Shugart expects to keep the U.S. plants Seagate inherited with its recent acquisition of a Control Data Corp. unit, he does not envisage expanding production in the United States.

To those ivory tower inhabitants who say there are better ways to be competitive than going overseas, he has a quick retort: "My answer to them is they've never tried it."

Venezuela Deal For Mitsubishi

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Corp. will buy 16.7 percent of Vencemos Pertigalete CA, a Venezuelan cement maker, through debt-for-equity swap transactions, a spokesman for the Japanese trading house said Wednesday.

Mitsubishi bought $72 million of Venezuelan foreign debt for $38.6 million at a government auction last November, which will be used toward the purchase of Vencemos, the spokesman said. The purchase will be completed this month.

Mitsubishi plans to export an annual 200,000-300,000 tons of cement produced by Vencemos to the United States.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]	[illegible]	Trnsc pf … Tyler n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		U-V								
[illegible]	[illegible]	UAL Co … Vulcan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		W								
[illegible]	[illegible]	WICOR … Wynns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		X-Y-Z								
[illegible]	[illegible]	Xerox … ZweigTl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,100	1,368	1,700
Finland	F.M.	2,000	1,276	1,100
France	F.F.	1,600	1,312	880
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—*hand delivery	D.M.	758	261	389
Great Britain	£	150	105	82
Greece (mail)	Dr.	33,000	28,880	18,000
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Ireland	£Irl.	155	118	85
Italy	Lire	420,000	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,250	1,390	1,200
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,700	940	1,480
Portugal	Esc.	31,000	20,900	17,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	35,000	15,860	19,200
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Sevilla	Ptas.	38,000	22,060	20,900
—***hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	51,480	—	25,740
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,440	1,210
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,800	840	1,540
Switzerland	S.Fr.	500	446	275
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	500	Varies by country	275
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	650		355
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SPORTS/THE WORLD CUP

Brazil's Late Goal Sends Scots Near Elimination

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TURIN — Muller scored in the 81st minute to lift Brazil to a 1-0 victory over Scotland and top spot in Group C of the World Cup.

Scotland, which never has qualified for the second round of the World Cup in seven attempts, ended up third in the group with two points. The Scots face almost certain elimination depending on the results of matches played on Thursday.

Brazil, which already had qualified, ended the first round with three straight wins.

Costa Rica, which beat Sweden, 2-1, finished second on four points.

"Our players gave everything they had," said Scotland's coach, Andy Roxburgh. "They battled away but Brazil has real class."

Roxburgh said his team had almost no chance of advancing.

"We knew that if we didn't get a point we wouldn't qualify," he said.

The Brazilian coach, Sebatiao Lazaroni, said he was pleased with his team's performance.

"I think we excelled and we we achieved our aim of finishing first in the group," Lazaroni said.

Brazil scored after Scottish goalkeeper Jim Leighton failed to hold a long-range shot from midfielder Alemao.

Careca beat the defense to the loose ball and pushed it to the right post. Muller, who came on in the second half as a substitute, tapped it over the line.

Scotland had looked like holding on for a goalless draw when Muller struck.

Despite having the majority of possession, the Brazilians did not create many chances and found Leighton in fine form.

The Scottish goalkeeper saved well from Ricardo Gomes in the 24th minute and did well to stop a Romario header in the 52nd minute.

Five minutes later, he saved bravely at Romario's feet.

But Leighton could do nothing with Alemao's low drive — and that proved the difference between the teams.

Before Muller struck, Romario, playing for the first time after spending three months recovering from a broken leg, had a chance for Brazil in the 65th minute but slammed the ball against Scotland goalkeeper Jim Leighton.

The Scottish fans, in full voice for most of the second half, were suddenly silenced and the samba drums of Brazil were heard above their chants for the first time.

Brazil tried to press home their advantage in the dying minutes with Alemao and Careca coming close only to be denied by Leighton.

Scotland also came close when a header by Roy Aitken was scrambled off the line in the 76th minute.

Scotland had a superb chance to draw even in the last minute, but the Brazilian goalkeeper, Claudio Taffarel, flicked the ball over the crossbar to keep out a close-range shot from Mo Johnston.

Only seconds from the final whistle Mo Johnston blasted the ball against Brazilian goalkeeper Taffarel when it seemed easier to score. *(AP, Reuters)*

Karl Heinz Kraifelt/The Associated Press

Brazil's Valdo found himself surrounded by Scottish defenders during the game Wednesday. But Brazil broke loose for the only goal.

Standings

FIRST ROUND

GROUP A

	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
Italy	3	0	0	4	0	6
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	6	3	4
Austria	1	2	0	2	3	2
United States	0	3	0	2	8	0

Saturday, June 9
At Rome
Italy 1, Austria 0
Sunday, June 10
At Florence
Czechoslovakia 5, U.S. 1
Thursday, June 14
At Rome
Italy 1, United States 0
Friday, June 15
At Florence
Czechoslovakia 1, Austria 0
Tuesday, June 19
At Rome
Italy 2, Czechoslovakia 0
At Florence
Austria 2, United States 1

GROUP B

	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
Cameroon	2	1	0	3	5	4
Romania	1	1	1	4	3	3
Argentina	1	1	1	3	2	3
Soviet Union	1	2	0	4	4	2

Friday, June 8
At Milan
Cameroon 1, Argentina 0
Saturday, June 9
At Bari
Romania 2, Soviet Union 0
Wednesday, June 13
At Naples
Argentina 2, Soviet Union 0
Thursday, June 14
At Bari
Cameroon 2, Romania 1
Monday, June 18
At Naples
Argentina 1, Romania 1
At Bari
Soviet Union 4, Cameroon 0

GROUP C

	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	3	0	0	4	1	6
Costa Rica	2	1	0	3	2	4
Scotland	1	2	0	2	3	2
Sweden	0	3	0	3	6	0

Sunday, June 10
At Turin
Brazil 2 Sweden 1
Monday, June 11
At Genoa
Costa Rica 1, Scotland 0
Saturday, June 16
At Turin
Brazil 1, Costa Rica 0
At Genoa
Scotland 2, Sweden 1
Wednesday, June 20
At Turin
Brazil 1, Scotland 0
At Genoa
Costa Rica 2, Sweden 1

GROUP D

	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
West Germany	2	0	1	10	3	5
Yugoslavia	2	1	0	6	5	4
Colombia	1	1	1	3	2	3
United Arb Em	0	3	0	2	11	0

Saturday, June 9
At Bologna
Colombia 2, UAE 0
Sunday, June 10
At Milan
West Germany 4, Yugoslavia 1
Thursday, June 14
At Bologna
Yugoslavia 1, Colombia 0
Friday, June 15
At Milan
West Germany 5, UAE 1
Tuesday, June 19
At Bologna
Yugoslavia 4, UAE 1
At Milan
West Germany 1, Colombia 1

GROUP E

	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	2	0	0	5	1	4
Spain	1	0	1	3	1	3
Uruguay	0	1	1	1	3	1
South Korea	0	2	0	1	5	0

Tuesday, June 12
At Verona
Belgium 2, South Korea 0
Wednesday, June 13
At Udine
Uruguay 0, Spain 0
Sunday, June 17
At Verona
Belgium 3, Uruguay 1
At Udine
Spain 3, South Korea 1
Thursday, June 21
At Verona
Belgium vs. Spain, 5 p.m.
At Udine
South Korea vs. Uruguay, 5 p.m.

GROUP F

	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
England	0	0	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	1	1	2
Ireland	0	0	2	1	1	2
Egypt	0	0	2	1	1	2

Monday, June 11
At Cagliari
England 1, Ireland 1
Tuesday, June 12
At Palermo
Netherlands 1, Egypt 1
Saturday, June 16
At Cagliari
England 0, Netherlands 0
Sunday, June 17
At Palermo
Ireland 0, Egypt 0
Thursday, June 21
At Cagliari
England vs. Egypt, 9 p.m.
At Palermo
Ireland vs. Netherlands, 9 p.m.

SECOND ROUND

Saturday, June 23
Game 37, at Naples
Cameroon vs. A, C or D third place, 5 p.m.
Game 38, at Bari
Group A second place vs. Group C second place, 9 p.m.
Sunday, June 24
Game 39, at Turin
Group C winner vs. Group A, B or F third place, 5 p.m.
Game 40, at Milan
Group D winner vs. Group B, E or F third place, 9 p.m.
Monday, June 25
Game 41, at Genoa
Group F second place vs. Romania, 5 p.m.
Game 42, at Rome
Group A winner vs. Group C, D or E third place, 9 p.m.
Tuesday, June 26
Game 43, at Verona
Group E winner vs. Group D second place, 5 p.m.
Game 44, at Bologna
Group F winner vs. Group E second place, 9 p.m.

QUARTERFINALS

Saturday, June 30
Game 45, at Florence
Game 39 winner vs. Game 43 winner, 5 p.m.
Game 46, at Rome
Game 41 winner vs. Game 42 winner, 9 p.m.
Sunday, July 1
Game 47, at Milan
Game 38 winner vs. Game 40 winner, 5 p.m.
Game 48, at Naples
Game 37 winner vs. Game 44 winner, 9 p.m.

SEMIFINALS

Tuesday, July 3
At Naples
Game 45 winner vs. Game 46 winner, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, July 4
At Turin
Game 47 winner vs. Game 48 winner, 8 p.m.

Costa Rica Advances by Rallying Past Sweden, 2-1

The Associated Press

GENOA — Underdog Costa Rica rallied Wednesday night for a 2-1 victory over Sweden that clinched a berth in the World Cup's second round.

Costa Rica trailed by 1-0 at the start of the second half, but goals by Roger Flores and Hernan Medford made the Central Americans the first team to come from behind to win in the 1990 finals.

Making its first appearance in the finals, Costa Rica, with four points, finished second to unbeaten Brazil in Group C; Scotland was third with two points, while 0-3 Sweden finished last.

Johnny Ekstrom's goal gave Sweden a 1-0 lead, but Flores headed home a free kick from striker Juan Cayasso in the 75th minute, and Medford, who came off the bench, broke free five minutes later to beat goalie Thomas Ravelli with the game-winner.

The tying goal was set up when Sweden's Stefan Schwarz drew a yellow card for pulling down Medford as he broke toward goal. Cayasso then launched a perfect ball that Flores headed past Ravelli.

The winners' offense was dormant until Coach Bora Milutinovic replaced midfielder Roger Gómez with Medford in the 60th minute. Medford quickly created three scoring opportunities.

Fielding a cross, he shot high and wide from just outside the penalty area. He then broke free on the right, streaking goalward and shooting, but Ravelli made the save. In a seeming replay seconds later, Medford was again on the right side, crossing perfectly to Cayasso, but the striker couldn't handle the ball.

In the 80th minute the ball popped into Swedish territory; Medford pounced on it, dribbled free, faked Ravelli and fired perfectly from close range.

Ekstrom's first-half score came amid a dazzling performance by Costa Rican goalie Luis Conejo. Before the tally, Conejo had stopped four solid scoring chances, twice diving to save hard shots and once blocking a line-drive header.

Conejo made another lunging save in the 32d minute, when Schwarz unleashed a hard shot on a free kick outside the penalty area. But Ekstrom was in perfect position, just to the right of the goal mouth. He gathered the rebound and fired the ball over Conejo's head and into the net.

Sweden's goal came minutes after Gómez received a yellow card for rough play. A Swedish player, Glenn Stromberg, also saw a yellow card in the first half when he hacked Cayasso as he made a midfield run.

In the second half, Costa Rican midfielder Hector Marchena received a yellow card for a slashing tackle on Schwarz.

■ Baggio Sparks Attack

Roberto Baggio used his World Cup debut to spark Italy to a 2-0 victory over Czechoslovakia, Reuters reported from Rome.

Baggio, who was transferred from Fiorentina to Juventus for a record $13 million at the end of last season, dazzled the 73,000-strong Olympic stadium crowd with his dribbling skills and penetrating passes.

His tireless running paid off in the 77th minute when he picked up the ball just inside his own half, survived two tackles, dribbled into the penalty area and sent goalkeeper Jan Stejskal the wrong way with his shot.

It was unquestionably the best goal of the tournament so far.

Baggio, who studies Buddhism and practises meditation, appeared a little shell-shocked after the match and nervous before the glare of the international media.

"I was a bit overawed in the first half," Baggio said. "But my teammates helped me."

"When I scored I was so happy I could have kissed everyone, the crowd, every Italian, the whole world," he said.

Baggio has been off his form in recent weeks; he was upset by the turmoil caused by his transfer to Juventus.

He did not want to leave Fiorentina. After the deal was completed, Fiorentina fans protested outside the club's headquarters and clashed with police.

Wolfgang Rattay/Reuters

Johnny Ekstrom, the Swedish striker, maneuvering past a Costa Rican defender.

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Turf War in Italy: Who Gets Profits?

ROME (AP) — The Italian government wants a piece of the action when the Stadio Olimpico turf is sold for souvenirs after the World Cup final July 8.

An Italian company, Ottima, has a deal with the Italian Sports Federation to market 306,000 pieces of the turf for 100,000 lire to 200,000 lire (about $80 to $160), the daily Gazzetta dello Sport reported on Wednesday. Ottima expects to gross about 20 billion lire, with one-third going to the Italian Sports Federation.

The newspaper said the Italian government has written a letter to the marketing company pointing out that Stadio Olimpico is public property, and claiming a share of the turf revenue for the public.

Injured Hässler May Miss 8-10 Days

ERBA, Italy (Reuters) — Midfielder Thomas Hässler will likely miss West Germany's second round World Cup match in Milan next Sunday because of an injury. Doctors said Hässler, who suffered a groin injury in Tuesday's 1-1 draw with Colombia, probably would be out for eight to 10 days, a team spokesman said.

Mystery of the Hidden Soccer Balls

FINALE LIGURE, Italy (AP) — There was a bit of ill-humor a few minutes before Costa Rica started training Tuesday for its match against Sweden. The cause was the mysterious disappearance of the key to the closet holding the team's new soccer balls.

Gazzetta dello Sport said team officials called police to help find the missing key. When the search failed, police tried to break down the door, causing some damage. Finally, the Costa Ricans practiced with old soccer balls left outside the closet.

Torino Seeks English Star Lineker

TURIN (Reuters) — The Italian club Torino, promoted to the first division next season, is interested in signing striker Gary Lineker of England, the Gazzetta dello Sport reported on Wednesday.

The newspaper said Torino was prepared to offer Tottenham, Lineker's current club, 4 billion lire ($3.2 million) for Lineker.

Torino also was reported to have reached agreement with midfielder Rafael Martin Vásquez of Spain, who said last month he was leaving Real Madrid. But club sources said there would be no announcement until July 1, when Vásquez's contract with Real Madrid expires.

23 English Fans Arrested in Sardinia

OLBIA, Sardinia (AP) — Twenty-three English soccer fans will appear in court Thursday after a violent clash with police and Italians in this northeastern Sardinian port, British Consul officials said Wednesday.

The fans and an Italian were taken into custody following a nighttime brawl in which police fired tear gas and hooligans smashed shop windows, police said.

A British Consul spokesman, Kay Coombs, said in Cagliari that the 23 fans were charged with resisting arrest, damage, refusing to give personal details, fighting and being drunk in a public place.

Ebwelle Banking On Extra Days Off

BARI, Italy (Reuters) — Bertin Ebwelle faces a problem if Cameroon reaches the quarterfinals of the World Cup. He is supposed to be back at his job in a bank by then. "They're expecting me back at work on June 25th," the 27-year-old defender said, "but I think they'll understand if we get through."

Ebwelle, from Yaoundé, is one of 11 amateurs on Cameroon's 22-man squad, which stunned the soccer world by winning Group B after two games to qualify for the second round.

U.S. Midfielder Receives Offer

TIRRENIA, Italy (AP) — Roda JC Kerkrade, a first division club in the Netherlands, has offered U.S. midfielder Tab Ramos a three-year contract. The United States Soccer Federation is asking for a $750,000 transfer fee, a figure the club has balked at.

Ramos would prefer a two-year or one-year deal, but nothing can happen until the transfer fee is worked out.

For the Record

World Cup striker Marius Lacatus of Romania has agreed to join the Italian first-division club Fiorentina next season, club officials said on Wednesday, but the contract must be ratified by Steaua Bucharest and the Romanian soccer federation. *(Reuters)*

Maradona Heals Hurts In Solitude

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Infuriated by a succession of injuries and frustrated by his lack of success in the World Cup, Diego Maradona just wants to be left alone.

Maradona has cut himself off from the outside world since Argentina, the defending champion, scrambled into the second round of the tournament with a third-place finish behind Cameroon and Romania in Group B.

The Argentine captain is spending his time undergoing treatment for an injured ankle, listening to lambada dance songs and playing with his daughters, Fernando Signorini, Maradona's personal physician and close friend, said Wednesday.

Signorini said that Maradona was "upset and mad with himself about the draw with Romania."

He said the player would do nothing but rest was undergo ice treatments to his injured ankle until at least Thursday.

"Diego recovers his smile when he listens to music and plays with his daughters," Signorini said.

Maradona's ankle took heavy punishment from some hard tackling by the Romanians during the teams' 1-1 draw in Naples on Monday.

The Argentine coach, Carlos Bilardo, said that he hopes Maradona will be fit for the country's second-round match in Turin on Sunday.

"There's a sufficient margin of time and, anyway, Maradona has become a specialist in recovering," Bilardo said.

Argentina will be without stopper José Serrizuela, who must serve a one-match suspension for two bookings.

Midfielder Jorge Burruchaga has also struggled in the tournament with a pulled thigh muscle. *(AP, Reuters)*

Referees Are Waving Red Cards at a Hectic Pace

The Associated Press

ROME — After two World Cup referees were criticized for being too lenient while players were kicked black and blue, yellow and red cards have been brandished with increasing frequency in the championship tournament.

In 30 World Cup games so far, seven players have been sent off, only one less than in the whole 52-game tournament in 1986. Yellow cards stand at 91 already, closing in quickly on the total of 135 four years ago.

Even if the play does not look more brutal than it was in Mexico four years ago, referees have clamped down on fouls, trying to let the game flow and strikers flourish.

FIFA issued new orders for referees to toughen up at the start of the World Cup and warned teams that hefty fines would be slapped on offenders, but what was supposed to be a deterrent has had little effect.

Vicious fouls continue to mar the game.

FIFA's secretary general, Joseph Blatter, said during the weekend that there should have been even more yellow and red cards flashed during the opening two weeks.

Jamal Sharif, a Syrian referee, heeded that warning on Tuesday night.

The referee showed nine yellow cards and one red in the match between Austria and the United States. The match was marred by dangerous, high-flying tackles.

The total number of cards issued in the four matches Tuesday stood at 21.

Critics said that referees, such as Sharif, have become ruthless card wavers to make an impression on the referee commission in an attempt to be given an important match to lead later in the tournament.

A FIFA spokesman, Andreas, Herren said on Wednesday that Blatter would not make new comments on the issue until FIFA's referee committee meets on June 27 to decide who will referee the quarterfinals.

"We want to keep a low profile now," said another FIFA official, who did not want to be named.

Austria heads the 24 World Cup nations in the list of yellow and red cards with 11 warnings and one expulsion. Cameroon is the only nation with two expulsions. It also has had seven yellow cards.

The least penalized teams up to now have been Scotland, England, Ireland and the Netherlands — each with only one yellow card. The latter three all play in Group F.

■ Consistency Urged

West German manager Franz Beckenbauer on Wednesday urged referees to be more consistent in giving out yellow and red cards, saying their differing decisions are puzzling players and managers, The Associated Press reported.

"All referees should act in the same way," Beckenbauer said in Erba, where his team is training for its second-round match.

"Instead there have been stiff and indulgent decisions so far. I would suggest that FIFA convenes a meeting of referees and advises them to take the same, consistent decisions," he said.

Beckenbauer would not discuss individual refereeing decisions but said he failed to understand the Blatter's criticism of Italian referee Luigi Agnolin, whom Blatter said was not fit to referee at the World Cup any more after failing to curb "violent interference."

"Agnolin directed the Yugoslavia-Colombia match very well, to my point of view," Beckenbauer said.

Gascoigne Takes Control of Midfield

Reuters

CAGLIARI, Sardinia — Paul Gascoigne, the English midfielder, is undergoing a transformation from clowning entertainer to the team's most influential and exciting player.

Gascoigne was hard-working and determined in England's Group F 1-1 draw with Ireland, and he was outstanding in all departments in a scoreless draw against the Netherlands.

But Gascoigne remains something of an enigma, loved by supporters, but little-known or understood by the media.

His face is frequently seen here on enamel lapel badges distributed by a London newspaper. They show a caricature with greasy hair and are labeled simply "Gazza."

Yet he rarely speaks to the written press, delights the fans with his showmanship at open training sessions and practices, at times, on his own.

He also is the only English player to wear a tracksuit jacket during morning workouts in the heat of southern Sardinia's early summer sun. "It is more comfortable," he said, denying a more obvious explanation that he is still working at losing some excess weight.

Gascoigne, as England's coach, Bobby Robson, pointed out after training this week, has lost weight since arriving in Sardinia and proved himself to be one of the fittest players on England's team.

Against the Netherlands, when his hard work and skill combined to give him command of midfield in the second half, Gascoigne was still making long, attacking runs in the final minutes.

"He has done very well," Robson said. "He is fitter than we thought he was. He has shown a great capacity for work, and he has lost two pounds (about one kilogram).

"He has had a lot of good advice and he has taken it in. A lot of experienced people have told him what to do and what not to do and he has listened to them."

Such praise from England's manager are welcomed by Gascoigne, whose career has been plagued by as much bad publicity as good following a series of brushes with authority.

He made his debut with Newcastle in 1985 and within three years was described by a former player for England, Jackie Milburn, as "the best young player I have seen in 35 years."

Three days later, with typically poor timing, Gascoigne was sent off at Derby and on his way to the dressing rooms kicked over a bucket of water. This incident earned him a misconduct charge.

He was also in the headlines that year when he was banned from driving for six months after a third speeding offense. The following year, after moving to Tottenham, a London club, for $3.4 million, he was in further trouble for a newspaper article in which he criticized Newcastle.

Gascoigne's career became synonymous with wild behavior until earlier this year when he settled in with the English team following a serious injury to Neil Webb.

The responsibility and the opportunity to establish himself on England's team appeared to have had a settling effect on him until shortly before the tournament when he was alleged to have been involved in a brawl outside a pub in Newcastle.

Gascoigne flew to Sardinia with England the following day and has since shown the dedication and a renewed sense of responsibility that have earned him Robson's praise.

Thomas Kienzle/The Associated Press

Against the Netherlands, Paul Gascoigne took charge for England.

Czechoslovaks Rewarded With Conjugal Visits

Reuters

NEMI, Italy — Czechoslovakia's players got what their trainer called "conjugal therapy" with their wives on Tuesday and Wednesday as a reward for getting through the first round of the World Cup.

The innovation, warmly welcomed by the players, was another product of the end of communism in Czechoslovakia. It was the first time such a reunion had been held during the team's training camps for international competition.

The players were reunited with their wives immediately after Czechoslovakia was beaten, 2-0, by Italy on Tuesday night.

The trainer, Jozef Venglos, defended his move against hostile questioning by Czechoslovak journalists at the training camp here.

"This is an important moment of relaxation for us," Venglos said.

But he added: "From this afternoon the training camp will be closed to any distractions and the team will be thinking only about its challenges in the future."

Czechoslovakia qualified for the second round after finishing second in Group A behind Italy.

Innocents Abroad: U.S. Learns a Hard Lesson in Soccer

Underdog Americans Gave it a Try But Need Improvements Before '94

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

FLORENCE — The earnest venture of the United States into the World Cup of soccer always conjured up memories of that *charming film* "Breaking Away."

Remember how the sweet young bicycle racer in Indiana learns snippets of Italian to feel at one with the gritty professional racers? But when he challenges them in a race, one of the Italians sends him tumbling to the pavement, forever scarring his innocence, to say nothing of his knees and elbows.

There was some of that in a country with no major soccer league sending out idealistic youths against seasoned professionals from Europe.

The United States was mauled by Czechoslovakia, 5-1, in its opening game, then bounced back *for a dedicated 1-0 loss to Italy.* But Tuesday night, it was close to Square One.

The United States gave up two goals against a team playing one man short before scoring late for a 2-1 loss that left the players nothing else to do but wave good-bye to the home folks in the stands.

In defeat, the Yanks kept their image of 22 college boys, young Jimmy Stewart, young Sidney Poitier, young Gary Cooper, all saying "Yes, sir" and "No, sir" while taking on a doomed mission.

"This is our first World Cup in 40 years," said John Doyle, one of the 22. "To play in the World Cup is the greatest moment in a career."

That great moment came about partially from a blatant opportunity to join the big boys. The United States reached this World Cup only after Mexico was disqualified for issuing false ages for a junior tournament, not normally a hanging offense. Also, the United States has been handed the 1994 World Cup, mostly because of the money to be made there, maybe.

One worries when the organizers talk about holding some 1994 games on mandatory grass fields in domed stadiums, where grass has never been known to grow. But the main question for today is whether the United States can play better soccer four years from now.

Because there is no major professional league in the United States, players cannot push each other to a higher level of efficiency and viciousness, which they lacked Tuesday.

The sport has been held together by a mom-and-pop outfit called the United States Soccer Federation.

But the leaders of the soccer federation have a right to run this game because they were there *before* Warner Bros. brought Pele and Bugs Bunny to the New York Cosmos, and they are still around long after Warner got out of the soccer business.

Werner Fricker, the soccer federation's president, talks bravely about building from existing grass-roots clubs in the next few years, but he concedes that the best players must go overseas if they want to improve.

Given the dearth of players in the United States, is there any point in asking whether the United States could have done better with a world-level coach like Franz Beckenbauer, the fabled Kaiser, now the coach of West Germany?

Fricker more or less dismisses the concept of a Beckenbauer ("We couldn't afford him, anyway.") as he dismisses the talk of bringing over Luca di Montezemolo, the American-educated director of this World Cup, to help organize the 1994 tournament.

Fernando Ricardo/The Associated Press

After their final World Cup match, members of the U.S. team said good-bye and thanked the fans in Italy who had cheered them on.

"We would look to have assistance from people like that," Fricker said. "But that assistance will be in the form of advice."

Fricker said that Bob Gansler would be the American coach "for the next four years," which was a decent thing to say, at the moment.

"Before our first game, I said I expected us to go into the second round," Fricker said. "I also said, 'That is not necessarily going to happen.' We did not do enough. It was a disaster, a disappointment. I was pleased with the second game. It was clear they could go out and play. Am I pleased overall? No. We can do better. But the coach can only do so much. If he has a good game plan and they do not follow it, it does not help."

And come to think of it, doesn't Beckenbauer get some of the blame because West Germany could not protect a 1-0 lead over Colombia in the final seconds Tuesday?

Also, it was not Gansler, but Mike Windischmann and a hasty posse who could not keep up with Andreas Ogris racing down the left side for the first goal last night. Nor was it Gansler who let Anstria slash through for the second goal.

Which brings us back to another film of youthful defeat, "The Last Picture Show." After yet another losing football game, the weary high-school players assemble in the grim café in the faded Texas town, only to have their neighbors remind them, over and over again, that you poor boys sure as heck can't play football.

When the American boys come home and sit around their own dusty cafés, let their neighbors be kind. The 22 players did their best in the biggest sports tournament in the world. The next step seems a long way off.

U.S. Soccer Needs Inner-City Fighting Edge, Federation President Says

Reuters

FLORENCE — American soccer needs to move from the suburbs to the inner city to hone its competitive edge, according to the president of the United States Soccer Federation.

"The American player comes out of an upper middle class environment," the official, Werner Fricker, said Wednesday. "He has *never had to fight for his life.*

"That player goes in against Czechoslovakia and the result is clear," Fricker said of the 5-1 pounding by Czechoslovakia in the Americans' first group match *at the World Cup last week.*

The U.S. team went on to lose its final two matches, 1-0 to Italy, and 2-1 to Austria. The United States finished last in Group A and was eliminated from the tournament.

The U.S. Soccer Federation estimates that 12 million Americans under the age of 18 play soccer. But Fricker said that the game remained the domain of the *middle classes.*

"After we got our butts kicked, we pulled ourselves up by the bootstraps against Italy and played the game we should have played in the first place," Fricker said.

As the Americans packed their bags, however, their coach, Bob Gansler, said he felt his players distinguished themselves against Italy and Austria.

"We won't have to keep waiting 40 years to qualify from now on," Gansler said. The United States qualifies automatically for the 1994 World Cup as the host nation.

"We have learned a great deal," Gansler said. "In our last two games we have shown that the gap between the U.S. and the other teams who are always at the finals is not as big as you think."

U.S. soccer authorities said they plan to set up their own professional league before 1994 to give players the essential competition that they have missed since the North American Soccer League folded in 1985.

Until the league is established, probably in 1993, U.S. players are hoping that their performances in Italy will boost their chances of joining professional clubs in Europe.

Striker Peter Vermes, who plays for the Dutch club, Volendam, is the only player contracted to a top professional team. Other players have begun negotiations with teams in Italy and Belgium.

For Belgium's Coach, Injuries Are a Chance To See Others in Action

Reuters

PESCANTINA, Italy — Belgium's coach, Guy Thys, tried Wednesday to look on the bright side of the injuries and a suspension that have forced him to make *at least three changes in his team's* lineup against Spain in its final Group E match on Thursday.

"The positive side of all this negative news is that I can try out some other motivated players," Thys said.

"Everybody is so calm that I fear they may be too calm. That's why it isn't perhaps a bad thing to have three other fresh players because I want this group to win."

Belgium has already qualified *for the second round by beating* South Korea, 2-0, and Uruguay, 3-1. Those two teams play their final Group E match on Thursday in Udine.

Belgium needs a draw against Spain on Thursday in Verona to stay in first place in its group and to virtually ensure that Belgium plays a third-place team in the second round.

Belgium defeated Spain in the quarterfinals of the 1986 World Cup *on penalty shots.*

With Eric Gerets serving a one-match ban *for being sent off* against Uruguay and Leo Clijsters and Georges Grun both injured in *that match,* Thys has brought in Lorenzo Staelens and Philippe Albert and named midfielder Marc Emmers to the attack.

He is considering replacing injured winger Bruno Versavel by Patrick Vervoort for Thursday's match.

Staelens, who was named to the international team for the first time last month, took his starting role in stride.

"I'm never nervous," Staelens said. "That's my strength. For me this will be just a match like any other."

Thys named only three substitutes and said he would list the other two after deciding on whether to field Versavel, who injured his leg Sunday against Uruguay.

"I'm more and more convinced that Versavel will be ready in time," Thys said.

The team's doctor, Walter Redant, said that he had given Versavel permission to play.

"But I told him he would still feel pain in the first 10 minutes or so. If he can stand the pain, he'll be fine," Redant said.

Victory Over South Korea Is Uruguay's Final Chance

The Associated Press

UDINE, Italy — Uruguay has one last chance to earn a spot in the second round of the World Cup finals, but anything less than a victory against South Korea here on Thursday will see the Urugnayans eliminated.

Uruguay has found it difficult to make the transition from its physical approach of four years ago to a slicker, more attacking style that is less reliant on raw power.

After opening the tournament with a 0-0 draw with Spain, Uruguay was defeated, 3-1, by Belgium.

"All of our players feel under pressure," Uruguay's coach, Oscar Tabarez, said. "They know that they have to win and that is not the ideal psychological condition going into an important match."

Tabarez said he had emphasized to his team the virtues of patience and underlined South Korea's abilities. "Every team has defects and virtues, but today I can only speak of South Korea's strengths: speed, determination and good tactics," he said.

Despite having twice won the World Cup, Uruguay has not won a match in the finals since 1970. It failed to win a game in 1974 and again in 1986. But the 1990 team features a number of bright young players, whose skills made Uruguay one of the favorites in Italy.

Midfielder Rubén Paz said the Urugnayans relished the chance to answer their critics with a victory.

"The nice thing about soccer is *that it offers a second chance,* and we will have ours against South Korea," Paz said.

Striker Enzo Francescoli said the team's spirits remained high.

"The important thing is to keep *fighting until things work out,*" Francescoli said.

Under the complicated World Cup rules, any team securing four points is certain of advancing, as is any team that finishes third with three points and a positive goal differential.

Greg Bos/Reuters

Jack Charlton showing some of the form on Wednesday that made him a member of England's World Cup champions in 1966.

After a Shaky Start, Dutch Players Are Trying to Get a Feel for Victory

The Associated Press

PALERMO, Sicily — The Netherlands, after two disappointing matches with Egypt and England, has brought in a physiotherapist who has the confidence of Ruud Gullit, Marco van Basten and several other key players.

With the blessing of the team's manager, Leo Beenhakker, Ted Troost holed up with his followers Wednesday at the team's seaside hotel outside Palermo.

Troost, whose name means "solace" in Dutch, practices haptonomy — a form of physiotherapy based on touch — and is a sort of unofficial psychologist.

Gullit often spent time with him while recovering from his three knee operations, but the Dutch captain has been frustrated by not being able to play at full power during the World Cup finals.

"You want to do more and can't," Gullit, 27, said. "That's very frustrating."

A four-way tie in the Group F standings puts both the Netherlands and Ireland under pressure to win their final first-round match here Thursday that may decide which of the two advances to the second round.

England is favored to beat Egypt in the other final Group F game scheduled at Cagliari.

But a tie in one or both games could force a lottery to decide the ranking of the group, where all four teams currently are tied with two points after two draws apiece. All four have scored one goal and allowed one.

Beenhakker says he is confident of advancing. He was encouraged by Saturday's scoreless draw with England. The Dutch showed an improvement — playing a good first half — after their 1-1 draw against Egypt.

The Dutch are after their first world championship after finishing runner-up in 1974 and 1978.

But they have yet to show the world-class teamwork that made them European champions in 1988 and a World Cup favorite.

Van Basten, whose feared goal-scoring instincts have remained dormant so far, is expected to play against Ireland despite a knee strain suffered in training.

Ireland's manager, Jack Charlton, expects a better game on Thursday than Sunday's 0-0 draw with Egypt, though he considers the *Dutch team to be weaker than the one that* captured the 1988 European championship.

■ Irish Manager Miffed

Charlton stormed out of a news conference on Wednesday when he was asked a question by a former Irish player, Eamon Dunphy, who has been critical of the team in television reports, The Associated Press reported from Palermo.

Reports reached the Irish team's headquarters that Dunphy, analyzing the Irish in Dublin for the RTE network, had been trenchant in his *criticism during Sunday's 1-1 draw with Egypt.*

Dunphy, who arrived in Italy on Tuesday, asked to put a question.

"You have no right to ask a question," Charlton said. "You are not a proper journalist."

When Dunphy persisted, Charlton walked out.

Robson Flies In Faith Healer In Bid to Cure Injured Heel

Reuters

CAGLIARI, Sardinia — Bryan Robson, England's captain, has paid for a faith healer to fly to Sardinia to attempt to cure the heel injury that may keep him out of the Group F match with Egypt on Thursday.

England's manager, Bobby Robson, said on Wednesday that the faith healer, Olga Stringfellow, had treated *Bryan Robson for injuries* three times in the last 18 months.

"We are not regarding this as a last resort," Bobby Robson said. "But it gives him another chance to get fit for the match. A decision on whether he will play will be taken on medical and scientific grounds."

Stringfellow was expected to arrive in Sardinia on Wednesday evening, the manager said.

Bobby Robson said Stringfellow had treated four players — two from Manchester United, including Robson, and two from Crystal Palace, a London area team — to help them get over injuries and play *in the English F.A. Cup final in* May.

Striker Gary Lineker was another absentee from Wednesday's training session. England's manager said Lineker's toe remained inflamed and sore.

■ Flotilla of Fans

Egypt's floating club of supporters, composed of fans and maritime cadets, did so well cheering the team in Sicily that it has sailed to Sardinia for Egypt's match with England, Reuters reported from Cagliari.

On Wednesday, the merchant training ship Aida III docked in Cagliari with 249 cadets, crew and guests on board.

The Egyptian Navy frigate El Zafir lies at anchor with a complement of 300 sailors and cadets, while a cruise liner carrying 400 fans was due to arrive.

"There will be about 3,000 Egyptian supporters in all," said Captain Ahmed Fahmy, a deputy director general of the Arab Maritime Transport Academy.

Other fans will fly to the game.

"It was planned to visit Palermo just to watch the first match with the Netherlands," he said.

Egypt, cheered on by enthusiastic sailors, held the Dutch to a surprising 1-1 draw.

"But after what the cadets did to support the team, we received instructions from headquarters to stay for the second match and then sail to Cagliari," he said.

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SPORTS

NBA's Most Quotable Player

There's Never a 'No Comment' From 76ers' Barkley

By Robert McG. Thomas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Magic Johnson may have edged out Charles ("You have to realize this is a business, and I'm not the most popular business guy") Barkley in the voting for the National Basketball Association's most valuable player award. But as Barkley would no doubt be willing to tell you, Barkley is the league's real MVP as well as its MQP.

Indeed, anyone who doubts that the Philadelphia 76er is either the league's most voluble player or its most quotable can argue with the 72 writers and broadcasters who selected the annual All-Interview Team, or, better still, with Barkley.

Barkley, whose vocabulary does not include the words "no comment," got 60 votes, swamping Johnson (35), Michael Jordan (34½), Karl Malone (27½) and Kevin McHale (25).

For those who may have missed his game-by-game comments during the season, here, entirely out of context, is a highly selective, even more highly abbreviated, selection of Barkley's best:

- "I was worn down. It's very frustrating having to score a lot, rebound and play defense."
- "I just couldn't get rhythm."
- "Rod Thorn said, 'Don't hurt anybody.' He didn't say, 'Don't hit anybody.' "
- "I was in the air, and, all of a sudden, I was going the other way."
- "I told him that there was definitely a double standard and the officiating stinks."
- "This will be a tough series. We just didn't play intense. We didn't hit anybody."
- "If we never see the Cavaliers again, it will be too soon."
- "It's simple: I don't want to lose."
- "It got out of hand, but that's the end of it."
- "We got a little sloppy."
- "He realized I wasn't the problem. I'm part of the solution."
- "We played a good game, a very good one."
- "Sweet. man, but it will be sweeter if we can stay there."
- "Stupidity and reality are very close."
- "The main thing is they just got some better players."
- "He's a players' coach. He treats you like a person. He doesn't treat you like a piece of meat like most coaches do."
- "It's just great to play with another forward who can play."
- "They'll always be skeptics."
- "We only had 10,000 people tonight."
- "Move to Camden."
- "We're just very good friends and we just have a lot of fun."
- "A break here and break there, and we could have had a heck of a party."
- "I just can't do it all by myself."
- "I want my money."

Steven M. Falk/Reuters

Charles Barkley: The runaway pick as the National Basketball Association's most voluble player.

Iroquois Get a Shot At Lacrosse Title

The Associated Press

SYRACUSE, New York — A team of Iroquois lacrosse players, whose ancestors helped invent the game, is seeking to gain a foothold in the sport with its first berth in the World Lacrosse Championships in Australia next month.

"People question whether we should be playing in an international competition against the best," said Mark Burnam, a midfielder on the team, the Iroquois Nationals. "They're going to be very surprised."

The team members are all American Indians, from the Onondaga, Tuscarora, Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga and Oneida nations, which form the Iroquois Confederacy.

"We're looking for recognition, for respect," said Burnam.

Oren Lyons, an Onondaga chief and honorary team chairman, helped create the Iroquois Lacrosse Program in 1983. He said the founders hoped that a national team would offer role models for Iroquois youth and help bring the six confederacy nations together while reinforcing their status as six independent and sovereign nations.

In 1984, the Iroquois applied to join the International Lacrosse Federation, whose members are Australia, Canada, England and the United States. They were rejected because of questions about their financial and administrative capabilities, as well as their ability to play at the international level.

While Iroquois officials battled with the federation off the field, the Nationals battled on it. They beat all-star teams at an Olympic exhibition tournament in Los Angeles, played Team England to a tie during an overseas visit in 1985 and defeated another all-star team at the Pan-American Games in Indianapolis in 1987.

That fall, the federation accepted the Iroquois Confederacy as its fifth member and invited it to the 1990 World Games.

The 26-member team already has raised the eyebrows of their American competitors.

Playing a 10-game schedule against some of the top U.S. college teams, they won eight games, including a triumph over the college champion, Hobart College. Their only losses were to Rutgers, in a game that half the Iroquois players missed, and to Syracuse, a three-time collegiate champion.

The Syracuse coach, Roy Simmons, praised the Iroquois for their stick work, aggressiveness and innovative style.

"They'll be a challenge for whoever they play," he said.

Simmons is the first to acknowledge that his style at Syracuse has been influenced by watching the Onondagas play lacrosse on their reservation south of Syracuse.

The Nationals' weaknesses, he said, are defense and their lack of team discipline.

Lyons attributed the Iroquois defensive shortcomings to their playing heritage.

Lacrosse, the national sport of Canada, is a stick-and-ball game invented by North American Indians nearly 1,000 years ago. The name came from French missionaries who thought the stick resembled the ceremonial cross carried by bishops.

It was played in varying styles by different tribes, but always with short sticks and with an offensive bent. Most members of the Iroquois team grew up playing box lacrosse, a faster, scaled-down version of the field game.

Long-stick defensemen have had no place in the Indian-style games. In fact, the Nationals have had to convert some of their top offensemen into defensemen for field lacrosse.

The adjustment has been slow, said Lyons, who was an all-American goalkeeper at Syracuse on the undefeated 1957 team that included Simmons and the National Football League star Jim Brown.

The Nationals also acknowledge that they are not as cohesive a playing unit as a college or club team. They are weekend players and the current roster was put together only this year from a pool of 100 players.

Sub-Par Scores At Open Irked USGA Officials

New York Times Service

MEDINAH, Illinois — Hale Irwin won his third U.S. Open on the first hole of sudden death after he and Mike Donald had shot two-over-par 74s in their 18-hole playoff.

That was the kind of score the U.S. Golf Association had thought the leaders would shoot on Medinah's course.

But Irwin and Donald reached the playoff Monday by playing the regulation 72 holes at eight under and that annoyed the USGA.

Many predicted that the Open would produce the first winner with an over-par total since 1979. But a thunderstorm on Wednesday softened the course.

"I was happy with the way we set it up, but I wasn't happy with how it played," said P.J. Boatwright, the USGA's executive director of rules and competitions.

Sign of the Times: Change (Gasp!) at Wimbledon

Reuters

LONDON — Wimbledon, that ultimate bastion of British tradition, may never be the same again.

Certainly when the hordes of tennis fans troop down to leafy southwest London on Monday they will be in for a big surprise. Things are definitely not what they used to be.

The most obvious changes are physical ones. Ordered during the winter to spend £2 million ($3.4 million) to improve safety, the All England Club has taken the unpopular step of removing all standing areas on Centre and No. 1 Courts.

Other work has meant that seating capacity will be reduced from 32,000 to 28,000 and access to some congested walkways restricted.

But the fundamental change that threatens to upset far more people is that, for the first time, the patient hundreds who line up for hours outside the gates will no longer be guaranteed entry.

The queues for Wimbledon have become as much a part of the British summer as the tennis itself. The possibility of seeing Boris Becker or John McEnroe was worth the hours of boredom and discomfort.

The new safety rules mean, however, that numbers inside the stadium have to be more strictly monitored and queuing spectators will be admitted only when ticket-holders choose to leave and hand over their stubs. Even the most optimistic fan might well decide enough is enough.

Then there are the commercial developments. Once upon a time Wimbledon was a family event, but the rise of corporate entertainment has changed that.

A pair of Centre Court seats on men's final day can be expected to fetch well over £500. A single strawberry, without cream, could set hungry fans back as much as 70 pence.

Encouraging the hospitality boom helped the All England Club generate profits of over £9 million last year, most of which is handed over to the Lawn Tennis Association to help develop British tennis.

But officials club officials are still waiting to be issued with the ground safety certificate that will allow the championships to go ahead as scheduled.

Following the disasters at soccer stadiums in Hillsborough and Bradford, the tournament in theory could be cancelled if the local council does not issue the certificate.

But officials at the All England Club and Merton County Council both insisted last week that the official go-ahead would be given on Monday following an inspection of the grounds by council safety experts.

"Virtually all the work has been completed and as far as the All England Club is concerned, there are no problems," a Wimbledon spokeswoman said.

The club estimates that the total attendance at the championships, which has topped 400,000 since 1986, will fall by 30,000 as a result of the new safety requirements.

NCAA Offers a Plan on Disbursing TV Revenue

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A National Collegiate Athletic Association committee responsible for disbursing some of the revenue obtained through a rich television accord with CBS has made its first recommendations.

But it failed to come up with a formula for distributing a $64 million windfall.

The committee agreed Monday to allocate $4 million for catastrophic insurance for student-athletes and $8 million to upgrade championship tournaments in the NCAA's three divisions.

The decisions came after a meeting of the Special Advisory Committee, which was formed in December after the NCAA signed a $1 billion agreement granting CBS the rights to the NCAA basketball tournament for the next seven years.

Last year, the NCAA spent $1 million on catastrophic insurance, which protects athletes who are injured while competing as a member of the NCAA.

The money fully covered Division I basketball teams, but other sports had to pick up 50 percent of medical expenses.

The proposals must now be voted on by the NCAA's budget subcommittee next month, and then by the association's executive committee at a special meeting in August.

The committee was unable to work out a satisfactory formula for distributing the $64 million left over after the association's payouts for 1991 are accounted for.

Most committee members have said the money should be divided among only the 292 Division I schools, but others say it should be divided among all three divisions.

BOOKS

DISTURBING THE PEACE

By Vaclav Havel. Translated by Paul Wilson. 240 pages. $19.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by H. Stuart Hughes

OF all the wonders of the year just past, the most wondrous has been the rise of the playwright and dissident Vaclav Havel from prison to the presidency of Czechoslovakia. "Disturbing the Peace" explains how this transformation could have come about.

Rather more than a "conversation," as the subtitle describes it, the book consists of a set of scrupulous and sensitive answers to questions posed through underground mail by a Czech writer in exile, recorded and reworked in 1985-86. Basically, it is an autobiography, informal, understated, tentative in judgment.

Jogging easily from topic to topic, "Disturbing the Peace" pinpoints three formative phases: a privileged childhood, a hands-on start in the theater, and a groping, half-reluctant passage into open dissent. His parents were prosperous but their son understood "as a handicap" the "perks" he enjoyed. As a result, he developed "an antagonism toward undeserved privileges, toward unjust social barriers."

This conviction may have eased the shock when at age 15 his real handicapping began. Denied access to higher education because of his "bourgeois" origin, he went to work, first as a carpenter, then as a laboratory assistant, all the while attending night school and reading voraciously. Eventually he was called up for military service.

Here he found his vocation. He and a friend "decided to do something that required a lot of bravado"; they decided to write a play and, along with other friends, to perform it. On his return to civilian life, Havel signed up as a stagehand in a "liberated" theater, shifting from one odd job to another until he emerged as a playwright who both made people laugh and won their respect.

From this point on, struggle against it as he might, his evolution from a mere "curious observer" of Czechoslovakia's fate toward active participation in — and eventually leadership of — dissent appears in retrospect as virtually inevitable.

He belongs, Havel tells us, "to the generation of the Beatles." By temperament no revolutionary, wary of "diffuse . . . ideological polemics," he believes in supporting "concrete causes" and in being "prepared to fight for them unswervingly, to the end." In consequence, he chides the Czech reformers of 1968 for dithering in the face of Soviet threats, and his fellow writer Milan Kundera for his "skepticism regarding civic actions that have no immediate hope of being effective" and for refusing "to admit that it occasionally makes sense to risk appearing ridiculous and act bravely." As for himself, he has "never been a politician"; he has never possessed "the necessary qualities for it." The events of 1989 were to prove him wrong.

What sort of man emerges from this scattering of judgments? What are we to make of Havel's oscillation between seriousness and humor, between sense and nonsense? How can we reconcile his playfulness with his profound moral commitment?

Havel's reply is to tell us that these apparent contradictions "are only two sides of the same coin." Granting that "it's difficult to explain," he argues that "without the laughter we would simply be unable to do the serious things." The dramatist of the absurd, we learn, and the steadfast leader in tight situations are one and the same person.

"The more unpropitious the situation in which we demonstrate hope," he writes, "the deeper that hope is. Hope is definitely not the same thing as optimism." In these words we may find the key to all the contradictions. Havel exudes vitality, love of life and goodwill. In short, he is a thoroughly admirable person. "Disturbing the Peace" documents with disarming self-irony the path of a man who kept learning on the job until the moment when he had greatness thrust upon him.

H. Stuart Hughes, the author of "Sophisticated Rebels: The Political Culture of European Dissent, 1968-1987," wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

RUNNER'S are sure that physical exercise promotes longevity, and bridge players are equally confident, without scientific evidence, that mental exercise serves the same end. The number of centenarian players is relatively high, and nonagenarian enthusiasts are thick on the ground.

One example is Roy Berrick, who celebrated his 90th birthday June 4 and plays daily at the Cavendish Club in Manhattan.

"Bridge is my only relaxation," he said. "Without it I don't know what I'd do."

On a recent deal, shown in the diagram, he held the West cards and wound up defending five hearts. On the principle of bidding one more for luck East might have ventured five spades. That would have succeeded with a heart lead, but failed after the lead of the club queen or an implausible diamond king.

Berrick thought he could see two tricks, and led his diamond seven in the hope that a ruff would produce a third. When South won and lead a low heart, he hopped up with his ace and underled his spade ace. His partner, Linda Rothstein, duly won with the queen and provided the desired ruff.

"It was the only way to beat the contract," Berrick asserted later. And he was right. Routine defense would have permitted South to develop clubs eventually and dispose of his potential diamond loser.

NORTH
♠4
♡10985
♢K105
♣QJ976

WEST
♠AJ10873
♡A3
♢7
♣10832

EAST
♠KQ965
♡—
♢QJ9864
♣K4

SOUTH (D)
♠2
♡KQJ7642
♢A32
♣A5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	1♠	2♡	4♠
5♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond seven.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE

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DUFIL
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YIELDE

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GNARL FORUM HECTIC BRIDGE
Answer: Hands out money "right and left," but doesn't know how to spend it — — — RIGHT

DENNIS THE MENACE

SPORTS

Cubs' Boskie Steals Owen's Show in 2-1 Victory Over Expos

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

On a night when Spike Owen established a National League record, Shawn Boskie won a duel of rookies with Montreal's Mark Gardner and stole the spotlight.

Owen, Montreal's shortstop, played in his 61st straight game without committing an error, breaking the record set by Kevin Elster of the New York Mets in 1988, as Boskie, Chicago's rookie pitcher, led the Cubs to a 2-1 victory over the Expos in Montreal on Tuesday.

Boskie scattered five hits over 6⅔ innings, walked one and struck out four. He retired the first 13 batters he faced. But it was his sixth-inning pitch that sailed close to Andres Galarraga's head that put his stamp on the game.

Both benches emptied, but no punches were thrown.

"I am showing that I won't be intimidated," said Boskie, a veteran of six major-league starts. "I want to be the one that intimidates people. That is what I did with Galarraga. I didn't throw at him but I didn't want him to make me lose my concentration either.

It was just a wild pitch. That's all it was."

Owen needed 61 games to wipe out the memory of his poor fielding performance in the 1986 World Series in which he made five errors at shortstop for the Boston Red Sox. The record-setting game, however, will never make the Owen highlight film: he didn't handle a single ground ball.

Padres 4, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Roberto Alomar went three-for-three and drove in a run to help the Padres snap the Giants' nine-game winning streak. Craig Lefferts retired Will Clark with the bases loaded in the seventh and Kevin Mitchell with two on to end game and notch his 10th save.

Dodgers 5, Astros 1: In Los Angeles, Fernando Valenzuela gave up four hits in seven innings, struck out six and walked four as the Dodgers handed the Astros their 11th straight road loss.

The Dodgers scored four unearned runs with the help of two Houston errors in the fourth before Eddie Murray homered in the fifth.

Mets 6, Cardinals 0: In New York, David Cone pitched a four-hitter and the Mets got home runs from Kevin McReynolds, Orlando Mercado and Howard Johnson.

Phillies 2, Pirates 1: In Philadelphia, Dickie Thon's single with two out in the 10th scored John Kruk from second base, lifting the Phillies.

Reds 4, Braves 2; Braves 3, Reds 0: In Atlanta, the Reds won the opener with a ninth-inning rally that featured a solo home run by Chris Sabo and a go-ahead RBI single by Glenn Braggs. In the nightcap, Charlie Leibrandt pitched a six-hit shutout to end Cincinnati's six-game winning streak.

Sabo's third hit of the opener and 14th home run tied it with one out in the ninth. After Braggs hit a bad-hop single past third base, pinch-hitter Luis Quinones added an RBI double.

Indians 5, Orioles 4: In an American League game in Cleveland, Felix Fermin doubled with one out in the eighth and scored the game-winner on Sandy Alomar's two-out single.

Red Sox 4, Blue Jays 2: In Toronto, rookie Dana Kiecker limited the Blue Jays to three hits and two unearned runs in 8⅓ innings and Ellis Burks tripled home the winning run in the ninth.

Dwight Evans walked in the ninth before Burks hit his tie-breaking triple. Burks then scored on a grounder by Tony Pena.

Tigers 7, Athletics 6: In Detroit, Alan Trammell drove in four runs, three on a first-inning homer, and Cecil Fielder singled home the tying and winning runs in the fourth.

Oakland led by 6-5 in the fourth. But Lou Whitaker singled with one out and John Shelby doubled him to third. After an intentional walk to Trammell, Fielder spoiled the strategy with a two-run single.

Angels 5, White Sox 3: In Chicago, Donnie Hill and Devon White each doubled home two runs in a four-run sixth inning.

Rangers 5, Twins 4: In Arlington, Texas, Pete Incaviglia homered with one out in the seventh to break a 4-4 tie. The Twins tied the game in the top of the seventh on Dan Gladden's sacrifice fly and Al Newman's RBI double.

Royals 2, Mariners 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Kevin Seitzer tripled home the decisive run in the second and Steve Farr gave up five hits in five innings for the Royals.

Seitzer's triple drove in Frank White, who had singled, to make it 2-0.

Yankees 5, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, the usually punchless Yankees took a four-run lead for only the third time in 23 games and Chuck Cary pitched out of two jams in six scoreless innings. The Brewers had runners at first and third with none out in the first and second and third with none out in the fifth and failed to score both times.

Mel Hall hit a two-run homer for the Yankees, who took a 2-0 lead in the third on a sacrifice fly by Steve Sax and an RBI single by Don Mattingly. *(UPI, AP)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Bruce Zake/The Associated Press

Steve Finley of the Orioles slid past Cleveland catcher Sandy Alomar to score. But an attempt to steal home by Milwaukee's Mike Felder, below, was doomed: Matt Nokes of the Yankees made the tag.

Joe Pacciolo/The Associated Press

Carter Sets National League Catching Mark

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Gary Carter of the San Francisco Giants has set the National League record for career games caught.

For Carter, in his 16th season, the game against the San Diego Padres here Tuesday night was his 1,862d behind the plate. He surpassed Al Lopez, who caught 1,861 games over 18 seasons with Brooklyn, Boston and Pittsburgh.

On the all-time list, Carter, 36, ranks behind Bob Boone, Carlton Fisk and Jim Sundberg.

Carter, who broke into the majors as an outfielder, began his career in 1974 with Montreal and played with the Expos through 1984. He played five seasons with the New York Mets before signing as a free agent with the Giants during the off-season.

"I think it (the record) signifies the durability I've shown through the years," he said.

Last year Carter ended a string of 12 straight seasons catching 100 or more games because of a knee injury that limited him to 47 games.

Carter also holds the National League records for lifetime chances and putouts by a catcher.

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

Whither John Thompson?

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Our plate is full with questions about John Thompson.

Why would he be interested in becoming general manager of the Denver Nuggets? Why would Denver want him? If he goes, what would it mean for Georgetown?

This is no frivolous colloquy. Through the years, Thompson has been offered college and National Basketball Association jobs. This week, he conceded that he's considering Denver's proposal "far more seriously than any of the others." So let's first discuss some underlying reasons Thompson might consider leaving as coach at Georgetown.

1. He has accomplished everything he can at Georgetown. His stature within college basketball is immense. He has won the national title, and been elected president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. If Thompson stays, his ground has been plowed before; repetition isn't a lesser goal, but it's the familiar one. Whether here or at Denver, he won't get the opportunity to avenge the one blemish on his record — the Olympic defeat in Seoul in 1988. Now is as good a time as any to move on, on top, before a fickle public begins wondering why the Alonzo Mourning teams are falling short of the Patrick Ewing teams.

2. There's a new president at Georgetown. Timothy Healy was John Thompson's staunchest advocate. When Healy left, perhaps a piece of Thompson left, too.

3. Thompson is working on an autobiography. Some of the things he may want to say about college basketball might sound better from a distance.

4. Thompson suffers from hypertension, and there are less-stressful ways to make a living than coaching big-time college basketball.

These are conditions that might prompt Thompson to entertain an offer. But why this offer?

The Denver team is black-owned, the only major sports franchise in the United States that is. Thompson has a high profile within the black community; he is regarded almost reverentially. He is not unwilling to be a pioneer, and he has a strong sense of the kinds of incremental steps that advance equality. For him to take this job, and align himself with black economic progress, might appeal to him culturally and politically.

The NBA is going global. It can give a thoughtful, intelligent man like Thompson a big stage to play on.

Denver is offering Thompson 4 percent ownership. Dave Gavitt was enticed to Boston under similar circumstances; Chuck Daly is said to be in line for something comparable at Philadelphia.

Five years from now, when Thompson's contract is up, the Nuggets are likely to be worth $100 million. His share would be $4 million. Nice work if you can get it.

The $700,000 yearly salary is a raise for Thompson. Still available are extracurricular earnings from lectures and as a spokesman for Nike. Thompson is a capitalist with a sincere respect for money. There's a lot of it there to respect.

This week, Thompson was asked if owning a piece of the Nuggets excited him. He grinned and said: "It excites me. It excites the hell out of me."

Denver also is offering Thompson total control of the basketball operation, which satisfies a critical aspect of his personality. He has total control at Georgetown; he had total control at the Olympics. He will accept no less. That is why he declined previous NBA offers.

Giving up coaching will not torment Thompson. He compared being a general manager for a professional team to being a college coach: "You develop the personnel; you bring them to the team."

Realistically, Thompson's signature coaching style, which stresses frenetic defense and self-sacrifice, is a difficult fit in the NBA — the Pistons' muscular defense is the notable exception, not the rule. The NBA rewards offense. Referees overwhelmingly call blocking fouls rather than charges. And most NBA players would resent any philosophy that wasn't predicated on their individual creativities. But Thompson doesn't want to be general manager and coach.

"That's suicide," he said.

Why would Denver want Thompson?

Because he knows basketball. Because he has been exceedingly successful as an administrator and leader of a basketball program. Because he is a symbol of success and integrity to black people throughout the United States, a role model whether he likes it or not, a moral force in a sport that sorely needs it.

Their gamble, though, is that Thompson can succeed at pro basketball, a different game from the one to which he is accustomed.

Thompson dismisses any alleged gap, saying, "I believe intelligent people who work hard can adjust." His own career attests to his ability to climb the ladder acrobatically.

And what of Georgetown if Thompson leaves? I suspect it plummets.

Georgetown is one of the country's preeminent college basketball programs, with North Carolina and Indiana. (Duke is on a rocket now, but Mike Krzyzewski's tenure is brief in comparison.) But Thompson's influence at his school is greater than Dean Smith's at North Carolina or Bobby Knight's at Indiana.

Smith and Knight have developed assistants who have left the nest and become successful head coaches elsewhere — people who can be passed the torch. Eddie Fogler and Roy Williams assisted Smith. Krzyzewski and Jim Crews assisted Knight.

Thompson has produced no such heirs. He has kept Craig Esherick and Mike Riley with him. They have not developed their own coaching personality, to say nothing of an imprimatur. From soup to nuts, John Thompson is Georgetown basketball, a larger-than-life figure — provocative, intriguing, controversial. His need for control reduced the size of everyone around him.

Thompson feels great loyalty to people who have been loyal to him. He is said to be trying to place Esherick or Riley to succeed him, and either would have to take it; nobody passes up a chance to coach Mourning and Dikembe Mutombo. But following a legend is a cobbled row to hoe; Gene Bartow found out at UCLA how bumpy it can be.

Without Thompson to close the deal, recruiting will be much more difficult at Georgetown. A white coach won't have the entree Thompson does. A black coach may find life uneasy in Thompson's shadow. Georgetown's next coach may not last long.

If Thompson leaves, the spot where everyone wants to sit is second, behind the poor guy with his head on the block.

SIDELINES

Mandlikova to Quit After Wimbledon

EASTBOURNE, England (WP) — Hana Mandlikova, the Czech-born winner of four Grand Slam titles with a quicksilver tennis game, announced Wednesday that Wimbledon will mark the end of her career as a singles player after 13 years.

Mandlikova, 28, cited burn out and an unwillingness to tolerate her recent series of losses to lesser players after once being considered among the greatest talents in the game. From 1984 to 1987, Mandlikova, who now is an Australian citizen, was frequently ranked as high as No. 3 in the world. In 1985, she had her most successful season, defeating both Chris Evert and Martina Navratilova to win the U.S. Open.

In recent seasons, however, Mandlikova suffered a series of nagging injuries and her motivation, always questionable, disappeared. She took six months off in 1988 to rejuvenate her game, but she called her comeback attempt a failure and is currently ranked No. 33. "I'm like an orange without the juice," she said. On Tuesday, she lost in the first round of the Pilkington Glass Championships to Rafaella Reggi of Italy.

NBC Hires Riley as a Commentator

NEW YORK (AP) — Pat Riley, who resigned as coach of the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association last week, was hired by NBC on Wednesday as a basketball announcer.

Riley, who led the Lakers to four NBA championships, will be a commentator on NBA telecasts. NBC, which won the television rights away from CBS, is to begin coverage of the league next season.

There has been speculation that Chuck Daly, coach of the Detroit Pistons, will join Riley as an NBC analyst. But Daly, whose team just won its second straight NBA championship, says he has not yet made a decision.

NFL Has Hearing on 49ers' Structure

NEW YORK (AP) — Paul Tagliabue, the National Football League commissioner, has held a hearing into whether the San Francisco 49ers should be penalized for a change in their corporate structure.

After the hearing on Tuesday, a league spokesman said the final phase of the hearing, which will involve the owner of the 49ers, Edward DeBartolo, would be scheduled shortly. Neither the NFL or the 49ers will comment on the matter until Tagliabue reaches a decision, the spokesman said.

In December 1986, DeBartolo placed the 49ers under the umbrella of the DeBartolo Corp., the nation's largest developer and manager of shopping malls. Such an arrangement would lessen the tax liability of the team since any profits would be part of the overall corporation's tax bill and not the 49ers.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	38	28	.576	—
Boston	36	28	.563	1
Detroit	33	34	.493	5½
Cleveland	30	32	.484	6
Milwaukee	30	33	.476	6½
Baltimore	30	35	.462	7½
New York	22	40	.355	14
West Division				
Oakland	42	22	.656	—
Chicago	37	25	.597	4
California	34	32	.515	9
Minnesota	31	33	.484	11
Seattle	32	36	.471	12
Texas	29	37	.439	14
Kansas City	27	36	.429	14½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	38	25	.603	—
Montreal	37	29	.561	2½
New York	32	29	.525	5
Philadelphia	33	30	.524	5
Chicago	28	39	.418	12
St. Louis	27	38	.415	12
West Division				
Cincinnati	40	21	.656	—
San Francisco	35	31	.530	7½
San Diego	32	31	.508	9
Los Angeles	32	33	.492	10
Houston	26	39	.400	16
Atlanta	24	39	.381	17

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	010 001 002—4	9 3
Toronto	100 000 100—2	3 0

Klecker, Murphy (9) and Pena; Cerutti, Ward (9) and Myers. W—Klecker, 2-3. L—Ward, 1-3. Sv—Murphy (3).

Baltimore	002 010 010—4	9 2
Cleveland	103 000 01x—5	10 2

Milacki, Williamson (6), Olson (8) and Tettleton; Farrell, Valdez (7), D. Jones (8) and Alomar; W—D. Jones, 2-2. L—Olson, 3-1. HRs—Cleveland, Browne (2), Jacoby (8).

Oakland	210 200 000—5	14 1
Detroit	002 200 03x—7	12 1

Stewart, Honeycutt (8) and Steinbach; Tanana, Gibson (4), Henneman (8) and Heath. W—Gibson, 2-1. L—Stewart, 9-5. Sv—Henneman (16). HRs—Oakland, D. Henderson (11), R. Henderson (11). Detroit, Trammell (6).

California	001 001 000—2	9 1
Chicago	000 200 00x—3	6 1

McCaskill, Fetters (6), Eichhorn (8) and Parrish; Perez, Patterson (6), Pall (6), Radinsky (7), Thigpen (9) and Fisk. W—McCaskill, 5-3. L—Perez, 4-4. Sv—Eichhorn (13). HR—Chicago, Pasqua (6).

Seattle	000 100 000—1	9 2
Kansas City	110 000 00x—2	7 1

Swan, Swift (4), Jackson (7) and Valle, Bradley (8); Farr, Aquino (6), Davis (7), Crawford (8), Montgomery (9) and Macfarlane. W—Farr, 5-3. L—Swan, 1-1. Sv—Montgomery (5).

Minnesota	000 002 200—4	11 2
Texas	010 002 10x—5	13 0

A. Anderson, Candelaria (6), Leach (8) and Harper; Jeffcoat, Arnsberg (7), Rogers (8) and Stanley. W—Arnsberg, 2-1. L—Candelaria, 7-3. Sv—Rogers (4). HR—Texas, Incaviglia (11).

New York	002 020 001—5	10 0
Milwaukee	000 000 100—1	6 0

Cary, Guetterman (7), Mills (9) and Nokes; Bosio, Sebra (9), Mirabella (9) and O'Brien. W—Cary, 4-2. L—Bosio, 4-5. HR—New York, Hall (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game:

Cincinnati	010 000 003—4	13 0
Atlanta	010 000 100—2	10 0

Browning, Dibble (7), Charlton (8), Myers (9) and Oliver, Reed (8); Avery, Clary (5), Luecken (8), Hesketh (9) and Olson. W—Charlton, 5-1. L—Luecken, 0-1. Sv—Myers (13). HR—Cincinnati, Sabo (14).

Second Game:

Cincinnati	000 000 000—0	6 1
Atlanta	200 000 01x—3	8 0

Mahler, Layana (8) and Oliver; Leibrandt and Kremers. W—Leibrandt, 3-6. L—Mahler, 1-2. HR—Atlanta, Presley (8).

Chicago	000 100 001—2	5 0
Montreal	000 000 001—1	7 0

Boskie, Assenmacher (7), Lancaster (9) and Villanueva, Girardi (7); Gardner, Sampen (8) and Santovenia. W—Boskie, 2-3. L—Gardner, 3-3. Sv—Lancaster (4). HR—Chicago, Sandberg (19).

St. Louis	300 100 000—4	4 0
New York	020 000 11x—4	11 0

Tudor, Terry (6), DiPino (8) and Zeile; Cone and Mercado. W—Cone, 3-4. L—Tudor, 5-3. HRs—New York, McReynolds (11), Mercado (2), H. Johnson (11).

Pittsburgh	001 000 000 0—1	7 0
Philadelphia	000 100 000 1—2	10 3

(10 innings)

Walk, Kipper (4), Ruskin (7), Belinda (8), Landrum (9) and LaValliere; DeJesus, Akerfelds (9), Carman (10) and Daulton. W—Carman, 4-0. L—Landrum, 2-1.

Houston	000 000 100—1	5 2
Los Angeles	000 410 00x—5	9 0

Scott, Agosto (7), X. Hernandez (8) and Blasko; Valenzuela, Crews (8), Gott (9) and Scioscia. W—Valenzuela, 5-5. L—Scott, 4-7. HR—Houston, Candaele (3). Los Angeles, Murray (9).

San Diego	300 000 100—4	9 0
San Francisco	000 011 010—3	10 1

Hurst, G. Harris (6), Lefferts (7) and Parent; Oliveras, Vosberg (5), Knapper (6), Thurmond (7), Bedrosian (9) and G. Carter, Kennedy (8). W—Hurst, 4-6. L—Oliveras, 0-1. Sv—Lefferts (10). HR—San Francisco, Robinson (1).

Japan Baseball

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	36	22	0	.214	—
Taiyo	28	24	2	.538	5
Chunichi	27	28	1	.491	7½
Hiroshima	25	29	1	.463	9
Yakult	24	29	3	.453	9½
Hanshin	24	32	0	.429	11

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	32	19	1	.627	—
Orix	31	19	2	.620	½
Nippon Ham	28	23	0	.549	4
Kintetsu	24	27	0	.471	8
Lotte	23	24	1	.455	8½
Daiei	14	37	2	.275	18

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 9, Taiyo 4
Hiroshima 5, Yakult 4, 11 innings
Chunichi 8, Hanshin 6
Nippon Ham 4, Seibu 1
Orix 4, Lotte 2
Kintetsu 5, Daiei 4

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Put Phil Bradley, outfielder, on 21-day disabled list.

SEATTLE—Activated Pete O'Brien, first baseman, from 21-day disabled list. Optioned Dave Cochrane, infielder, to Calgary, Pacific Coast League. Traded Maria Diaz, shortstop, to New York Mets for Brian Givens, pitcher; assigned Givens to Calgary. Named Dave Fleming, pitcher, and assigned him to San Bernardino, California League.

National League

HOUSTON—Put Ken Oberkfell, infielder, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Dave Rohde, infielder, from Tucson, Pacific Coast League.

MONTREAL—Optioned John Costello, pitcher, to Indianapolis, American Association. Signed Raimondo Collari, shortstop. Named Ben Vonryn, pitcher, and assigned him to Gulf Coast League.

NEW YORK METS—Assigned Maria Diaz, shortstop, to Tidewater, International League. Signed Jeramy Burnitz, outfielder; Peter Walker, Todd Douma, Mike Sciortino and Steven Thomas, pitchers; Gernando Vina, second baseman; and Jason King and Phillip Scott, shortstops, and assigned them to Pittsfield, New York-Penn League. Signed Aaron Ledesma and Micah Franklin, shortstops; Darwin Davis, third baseman; Cooper Van Rynback, Robert Carpentier and James Monfred, pitchers; and assigned them to Kingsport, Appalachian League. Signed Michael Petritz and Raul Casanova, catchers; Demond Smith, outfielder; Eric Corbell, Steven Seymour and Scotty Williams, pitchers; Brian Doubeck, first baseman; Terrell Williams, shortstop; and Thomas Allison, second baseman, and assigned them to Gulf Coast League.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed John Ingram and Chad Anderson, pitchers; Erik Judson, infielder; and Troy Paulsen, second baseman.

ST. LOUIS—Recalled Danny Cox, pitcher, from Louisville, American Association and put him on 60-day emergency medical list.

Senior Professional Baseball Association

BRADENTON—Signed three-year lease to play in Daytona Beach, Fla.

BASKETBALL

Continental Basketball Association

GRAND RAPIDS—Traded Lorenzo Sutton, guard, and Albert Serings, forward, to Albany Patroons for Doran Guseman, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Traded Greg Bell, running back, to Los Angeles Raiders for an undisclosed draft pick.

NEW ENGLAND—Released Kenneth Sims, defensive end.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Wes Hopkins, free safety, to one-year contract.

World League of American Football

WLAF—Awarded franchise to Frankfurt, West Germany.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

MINNESOTA—Named Bob Gainey coach.

TORONTO—Re-signed Luke Richardson, defenseman; Lou Franceschetti, right wing; and Gilles Thibaudeau and Kent Hulst, centers. Agreed to terms with Mike Moes, center.

COLLEGE

BROWN—Cliff Stevenson, soccer coach, resigned. Effective end of 1990 season.

DAVIDSON—Named Dick Cooke baseball coach.

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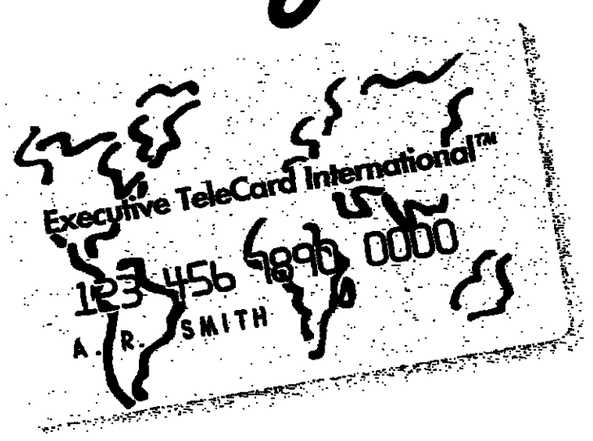

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ART BUCHWALD

Breakfast With Donald

WASHINGTON — I don't see Donald Trump as much as I used to. But when I do, it makes my day. The other morning he walked into the coffee shop and took the stool next to mine.

"How is it going?" I asked him.

"I can't complain," he replied. "Are you planning on eating the other half of that English muffin?"

"Why do you want to know?"

"I hate to see English muffins go to waste."

"Be my guest," I said. "I hear that you've got trouble with your wife and the banks."

Buchwald

"Don't believe everything you read. I'm only having trouble with my wife because of the banks, and I'm only having trouble with the banks because of my wife. It's all part of doing business. The problem with banks is that they beg you to take their money, and when you do they get mad if you can't pay it back. Are you going to eat all that marmalade?"

I handed it to him. "I'd give you some coffee but I have only one cup."

"It's O.K.," he said. "I'll drink out of the saucer."

I then said, "So tell me, Donald, where did it all go wrong?"

"I can only blame it on my good name."

"Why your name?"

"The public begged me to put it on everything. Skyscrapers, plazas, Taj Mahals, soccer teams, airlines and heavyweight prize fights. I was within a whisker of their changing New York to Trump City. Everyone said that Trump was on a roll, but something scary happened on the way to Atlantic City. A chartered bus full of little old ladies in tennis shoes broke down outside Paterson, New Jersey. The ladies were coming to the Taj Mahal to play the slot machines, and when they didn't show I started drowning."

"Why?"

"Those women were my cash flow for June."

"One bus load?" I spluttered.

"It's obvious that you've never seen little old ladies play slot machines in Atlantic City." Donald was removing packets of sugar from the bowl and sticking them under his shirt.

"You seem to have a sweet tooth," I remarked.

"They're not for me. I'm taking them back to the Plaza for Room Service."

"Donald, people say that your junk bonds are riskier now than ever before."

"Every bond has a likeness of me printed on it, and that's the same as its being guaranteed by the United States Treasury. The reason the public is dumping on me is because they get pleasure out of seeing a billionaire with wit, charm, yachts, private planes and other intangible assets fall on his keester."

□

The counterman said, "Hey, aren't you Donald Trump?"

Donald answered, "How did you know?"

"You were in here last week and ordered a pot of coffee with 2,000 of those little cream things."

"I always drink my coffee light."

"There was a banker eating here yesterday and he was talking about you," the counterman told him.

Donald seemed pleased. "What did he say?"

The counterman replied, "He said that you gave the best debts he ever had."

Typescript Found In Texas Is Part Of Joyce Novel

New York Times Service

A TYPESCRIPT of the opening chapter of James Joyce's "Finnegans Wake," with the author's additions written in by hand, has turned up in Texas after being discovered in a private collection last year in Paris.

"It's a major literary find," said Thomas F. Staley, director of the Ransom Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin, who is the author or editor of seven books on Joyce. The center acquired the typescript and related Joyce papers after Staley received a tip from a friend in Paris that they existed.

The typescript, along with other literary papers, was owned by the 90-year-old widow of Stuart Gilbert, a friend and research assistant of Joyce's who died in 1969.

A Gavel Ends Hunt Brothers' Art Frenzy

NEW YORK — At wide intervals in auction history, the beauty and the rarity of the art offered for sale reaches such heights that a critical mass is achieved, ready to start a reaction that may lead to the big price bang far beyond the limits of what is understood to be normal in the market. At even rarer inter-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

vals, a personal tragedy is involved with the sale, which then precipitates the small world of collectors and dealers into a fever of speculation as to the outcome, modifies their perspective and makes them willing to pay anything for their share of their fellow humans' spoils.

Such a contingency arose Tuesday night, when the holding of antiquities from the ancient world plus a fantastic hoard of coins amassed by the Hunt brothers came up on the block, under the gavel of John Marion of Sotheby's, America's premier auctioneers. Not many would have been able to trot out every single episode of the long battle that two Texas brothers, Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt, waged to try to control the world silver market. There was a silver fever as there had been a gold fever. Like a soufflé that has too much air in it, it soon fell flat. The brothers ultimately lost $1.5 billion. They were confronted with problems and receivership eventually reared its ugly head. Tuesday's sale at Sotheby's was part of the liquidation plan. The coin sale realized $20.06 million, an all-time high, and the antiquities $11.4 million, another all-time high. But peanuts compared with their financial losses.

Had their story just been one of pure speculation accompanied by status-seeking collecting of art, albeit of a rarified kind such as Greek and Roman vases and bronzes, it would have been just one more ripple on the sea of finance and vanity. But there was quite another dimension to it, giving it a literary quality somewhere between Flaubert's obsessive characters Bouvard et Pécuchet with their all-encompassing ambitions in the realm of knowledge and Balzac's passionate, compulsive heroes getting mesmerized by the object of their desire with such intensity that it ultimately proves to be their undoing.

The dreams of world empire-building that inspired the frenzied attempt at hoarding silver in their business activities would appear to be at the bottom of their collecting, which started around 1979. For Nelson Bunker Hunt, this translated itself into a world chase for the rarest and most important coins that were to be obtained. When asked in June how many he finally bagged, he couldn't quote a precise number, and turned to Sotheby's expert, who could not answer either — he had not been through it all.

His achievements smacked of the Olympic Games. He had the most important private collection of silver coins from ancient Greece and Rome. He zeroed in on the unobtainable. He thus acquired the Athenian Dekadrachm minted around 465, which when seen at auction in 1974 set a world record for any coin at $272,000. Hunt must have paid more when he got it, years later. On Tuesday, the price, $528,000, was gigantic but still not enough to make a good investment. That seldom goes together with grandeur dreams. Another rarity, from Agrigentum in Sicily, struck around 410 B.C., set the latest record — $572,000.

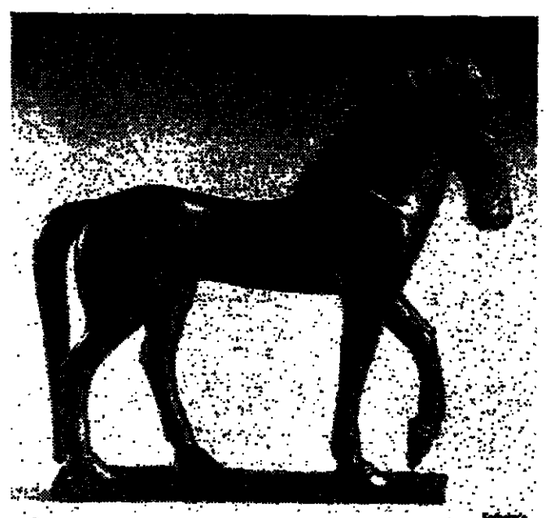
With coins went Greek vases — Nelson Bunker mentions his love of Greek history. The vases, however, have another virtue. They have been the object of so much painstaking study that their evolution can now be traced through periods as short as five years. Some are signed and that makes them irresistible, particularly to New World collectors. The fragments of an Attic "calyx krater," or urn with two handles, cleverly put back into vase form at the Getty, would have been seen as a document for a study collection a quarter of a century ago. Graced with the signature of Euphronios, with the aura of two long scholarly discussions in the J. Paul Getty Museum Journal in 1981 and 1988, and, not least, trundled around from one major American museum to the next for nearly three years, it made, for once, Sotheby's estimate look timid as it rose to $1.76 million — need one add, a record for a Greek vase, fragmentary or not?

There was another signed Euphronios, a kylix, or footed bowl, decorated with war scenes from the semi-mythical past of Greece as sung in Homer's "Iliad." At $742,500, it confirmed that this was a good day for Euphronios as sung by Sotheby's.

But to those who love art the real sensation came with the bronzes amassed by William Herbert — the most beautiful puzzle ever submitted at auction. Who had had the eye and the connoisseurship to acquire a most diverse range of masterpieces, from a bronze horse cast around 500 B.C., perhaps in Etruria, to the most beautiful Roman period figure of a draped woman in any medium that I recall seeing? The bronze horse amazed the attendance to the point of inducing Edwin Merrin, the New York dealer, to bid up $517,000, tripling the high estimate, while the feminine figure remained almost accessible at only one-third over the high estimate, selling for $220,000.

There were other stunners. The relatively large-size figure (30.5 centimeters) of a draped youth in the realistic style of the 3d or 2d century B.C., inscribed with a dedication inscription in Etruscan, made one wonder when and where some wonderful Etruscan tomb had been violated — not so long ago, judging from the patina. A life-size Roman head of a man of the 1st century must be one of the three or four greatest of its kind, and so is the portrait of a woman, which, I suspect, matched that of the man and must be from the same studio. The man made a deeper impression and ended up at $577,500 against $308,000 for the woman, belying the old art market rule that woman prevails, other things being equal. But then, perhaps, not an aging woman such as this extraordinary piece of psychological portrait making.

Surveying the aesthetic diversity of it all it seemed too much for a single collector's taste. Was there some extraordinary dealer-adviser in the background who decided to build up by proxy the greatest collection in the world, which he could never afford on his own resources? If so, he at least came out on top and unscathed. So did the few thousand visitors who saw this ephemeral and fabulous exhibition of ancient art at Sotheby's presale viewing.



Sotheby's

Hellenistic draped woman, left, and bronze horse, 500 B.C.

The coins brought $20.06 million, a record, and the antiquities $11.4 million, another record.

PEOPLE

Edward Quits Webber To Form a Stage Firm

Prince Edward plans to quit *Andrew Lloyd Webber's* Really Useful Group and set up a production company of his own with five members of the theater company. The 26-year-old prince, the fourth and youngest child of **Queen Elizabeth II**, joined Lloyd Webber as a production assistant in 1988. Production assistant is the lowest rank in London's theaterland. The prince's backstage work included making tea for co-workers.

□

Archbishop Desmond Tutu received an honorary degree from Oxford University on Wednesday and was hailed as a "champion of freedom seeking to destroy apartheid."

□

A luncheonette owner who feels sorry for **Donald J. Trump** is asking customers to chip in spare change for the troubled billionaire developer. *Ed Mancini*, owner of EATS in Elizabeth, New Jersey, said about $10 has been raised so far.

□

Elizabeth Taylor appeared in public for the first time since her hospitalization for viral pneumonia to announce a program of AIDS education grants. The 58-year-old actress, speaking on the eve of the Sixth International Conference on AIDS, unveiled $400,000 in funds from the American Foundation for AIDS Research for Third World projects. "From tiny villages in Uganda to the teeming slums of Rio, the International Fund for AIDS will sow the seeds of knowledge and hope, potentially saving thousands of lives in the process," she said.

□

The pop star and dissident **Hou Dejian**, who defected to China and joined last year's pro-democracy movement in Beijing, returned to Taiwan, the land of his birth, after escaping from China in a fishing boat. He fled China on June 18 and arrived in Taiwan on Wednesday. He said he had given himself up to the Taiwan authorities, who stripped him of his Taiwanese citizenship when he defected to China in 1983. Hou was one of four dissidents staging a hunger strike in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, center of the student-led protests, when the army moved in to crush the pro-democracy movement on June 3-4.

TODAY'S

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Appears on page 6

PERSONALS

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